

**Substance Use Among Female Inmates  
Texas Department of Criminal Justice –  
Institutional Division:  
1998**

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**By**

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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## Executive Summary

In 1998, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, conducted a study of substance use and related behaviors among female prisoners in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID).

### Prevalence of Substance Use

#### *Licit Substances*

Using a simple random sample, data were collected from inmates newly admitted to the two TDCJ-ID intake facilities. Face-to-face interviews, which took an average of 70 minutes to complete, took place in private administrative offices inside the prisons. The survey instrument covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, past substance abuse treatment experiences and current motivation for treatment, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, and demographics. Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample.

#### **Tobacco**

- Eighty-nine percent of all female inmates reported smoking cigarettes at one time during their lives. Seventy-seven percent of all inmates had smoked cigarettes in the past year; 68 percent had smoked cigarettes in the past month (Appendix A1).
- Five percent reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 3 percent had used smokeless tobacco in the past year.

#### **Alcohol**

- Ninety percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 37 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before their arrest (Appendix A1).

- Eighteen percent of inmates *binge drank*, defined as having drunk five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month.
- Eleven percent of inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.

### **Inhalants**

- Twelve percent of inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. Only 1 percent had used an inhalant in the past month (Appendix A1).

### *Illicit Substances*

- Eighty-seven percent of inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 40 percent reported past-month illicit drug use (Appendix A1).
- Female inmates were more likely to use an illicit drug in the past month than drink alcohol in the past month.
- Among illicit drugs, marijuana (or hashish) was the most commonly used, followed by crack cocaine and powder cocaine.

### **Treatment Needs**

- To assess the need for publicly funded substance abuse treatment services, TCADA uses two criteria: substance abuse or dependence and motivation for treatment.

### **Substance Abuse and Dependence**

- Overall, 60 percent of female prisoners had substance use problems. Some 48 percent were dependent on substances and needed treatment. Twelve percent abused substances and needed intervention or treatment services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to dependence.

### **Motivation for Treatment**

- Because individual motivation is a factor in how inmates respond to treatment services, it is important to note that almost half of the prisoners with substance use problems reported that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” They represented 29 percent of all inmates.

### **Medical Indigence**

- In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to inmates without health insurance, a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household income of at least \$10,000. Those medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who would be willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 27 percent of all female inmates. These inmates would need publicly funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once released.

**Comparisons with  
Non-incarcerated  
Women in Texas  
(1996)**

**Lifetime Prevalence**

- Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated women of similar age and race/ethnicity to ever smoke cigarettes, and they were more likely than non-incarcerated women to ever drink alcohol. The lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use was also much higher among inmates (Table 2.12).

**Abuse and Dependence**

- Inmates were more than three times as likely as non-incarcerated women of similar age and race/ethnicity to have alcohol use problems (31 percent vs. 9 percent) and about 26 times as likely to have drug use problems (52 percent vs. 2 percent).

**Comparisons with  
Male TDCJ-ID  
Inmates (1998)**

**Lifetime Prevalence**

- Similar percentages of female and male inmates ever smoked cigarettes. Women were less likely than men to ever drink alcohol or use inhalants. Similar percentages of women and men ever used any illicit drug (Table 6.1).

**Abuse and Dependence**

- Female inmates (31 percent) were less likely than male inmates (46 percent) to abuse or be dependent on alcohol. They were slightly more likely than male inmates to abuse or be dependent on drugs other than alcohol (52 percent vs. 47 percent).

**Factors Related to  
Substance Abuse  
and Dependence**

**Demographic Factors**

- Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to have substance use problems (Table 4.1). Female inmates aged 25 to 34 were more likely than the youngest and oldest inmates to have substance use problems. Inmates who were unemployed before incarceration were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems. Currently married inmates were less likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on substances. There was no significant association between substance abuse/dependence and education level or annual household income.

**Neglect or Abuse**

- Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect and abuse as children (Figure 4.1) or as adults (Table 4.6).

### **Mental Health**

- Forty-eight percent of all inmates said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their life at one time. Inmates with substance use problems (55 percent) were more likely than other inmates (37 percent) to say that a mental health problem had interfered with their life.
- Table 4.8 shows the percentage of female inmates who had ever sought or received mental health services. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to seek treatment, receive diagnoses, and take medication for a mental health problem.

### **HIV Risk**

- Fifty percent of all female inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had ever injected drugs and/or engaged in at least one high-risk sexual behavior in the month before incarceration (Table 4.13). Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of their substance behavior and their sexual behavior.

### **Pregnancy and Children**

- Four percent of female inmates were pregnant upon entering the TDCJ system.
- Sixty-seven percent of inmates had children younger than 18. Seventy-three percent of the inmates who had dependent children were living with them at the time of arrest.
- Female inmates with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to have had children and less likely to live with their dependent children if they had any.

### **Gambling**

- Eleven percent of inmates reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey. Inmates who were dependent on substances (15 percent) were more likely than inmates who abused substances or inmates with no substance use problems (8 percent respectively) to have a gambling problem.



## **Criminal Behavior**

- Inmates were asked to report crimes they had committed regardless of whether they were caught or arrested. Appendix B1 shows the prevalence and recency of these crimes by age group.

### **The Role of Substances during Most Recent Crime**

- Thirty-seven percent of inmates said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Cocaine, whether in rock or powder form, was by far the most commonly used substance among the inmates who were intoxicated during the commission of their most recent crime (Table 5.4).
- Sixty-seven percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense said they would not have committed the crime if they had not been high or drunk.

### **Crime and Substance Abuse/Dependence**

- Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were more likely than other inmates to commit a property or violent crime in the past year (Figure 5.5).
- Among inmates who had previously served time in prison, 44 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 19 percent said a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the most important single reason for their return to prison, 25 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Only 2 percent said the most important reason was the selling of drugs.



## Introduction

### Purpose and Background

**T**his report presents the results of a study of substance use among female prisoners in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID). The TDCJ-ID manages and operates the prisons that confine, supervise, and offer rehabilitative opportunities for incarcerated adult felons. The division operates 73 units and contracts with 7 privately run units, housing 124,404 offenders.<sup>1</sup>

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, has conducted several criminal justice population surveys.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of these studies is to examine the patterns of substance use, the need for treatment, and the relationship between drugs and crime among high-risk groups such as adult prisoners, delinquent youth, and adult probationers. The studies also allow for assessment of substance use among these high-risk groups in Texas over time.<sup>3</sup>

The female inmate population is at high risk for substance abuse. Substantial percentages of adult female arrestees in four Texas cities tested positive for any drug in 1998. Fifty-two percent of adult female arrestees tested positive in Houston, 38 percent tested positive in San Antonio, 49 percent tested positive in Dallas, and 33 percent tested positive for any drug in Laredo.<sup>4</sup> The 1994 TCADA survey of female TDCJ-ID inmates found that 30 percent of female inmates in Texas abused or were dependent on alcohol during the year before incarceration, and 54 percent abused or were dependent on an illicit drug.<sup>5</sup>

### Methods

This section provides a summary of the study's sample, design, and survey instrument. Readers wanting additional information may refer to a separate technical report available through TCADA.<sup>6</sup>

*The Sample*

From May to November 1998, TCADA, in conjunction with PPRI, conducted a survey of substance use and related behaviors among female TDCJ-ID inmates. Data were collected from female prisoners newly admitted to the two TDCJ-ID intake facilities (Woodman and Plane). Prison officials said there was no systematic pattern or method followed when sending inmates to the intake facilities from the county jails. Thus, prisoners were sampled from the daily lists of newly arriving inmates generated by the intake facility. To reduce sampling error, interviewers used a random numbers table to select a random starting point on the list of prisoners. From that starting point, they highlighted the names of every second or third inmate during peak intake periods and then interviewed those prisoners. Of the 766 female inmates approached to participate in the study, 658 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 86 percent.<sup>7</sup>

Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics for the sample as a whole and by age group.<sup>8</sup> Forty-one percent of female inmates were aged 25 to 34, and 42 percent were 35 or older. African Americans and Anglos each made up about 41 percent of the sample, and Hispanics made up 15 percent. Thirty-four percent of female inmates had never been married, and 29 percent were presently married. Almost half of all inmates were working full-time during the year before incarceration, but 14 percent were unemployed. Forty percent of all inmates had an annual household income of less than \$10,000, and almost three-fourths of the inmates did not graduate from high school.

*Questionnaire  
and Interview*

The 1994 prison survey instrument served as the foundation for the survey used in 1998.<sup>9</sup> It covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, demographics, and past substance abuse treatment experiences. The survey also included questions about current motivation for treatment.<sup>10</sup>

All interviews, which took an average of 70 minutes to complete, were conducted face to face in private administrative offices inside the prisons.<sup>11</sup> While the interviews were being conducted, the office doors were left ajar. Guards remained in the hallways but always out of earshot. This afforded interviewers and respondents a confidential interview. Spanish speakers conducted interviews in Spanish when appropriate.

*Statistical Analysis*

The data were analyzed using cross-tabulations and logistic regressions. Logistic regression is a form of statistical data analysis that allows an assessment of the relationship between an outcome (*dependent variable*), such as ever committing a violent crime, and one or more predictors (*independent variables*), such as demographic characteristics that are

Table 1.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Female TDCJ-ID Inmate Sample, by Age: Texas, 1998

	Total		17-24		25-34		35+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>42.4%</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
African American	265	41.3%	47	45.2%	89	33.5%	129	47.4%
Anglo	261	40.7%	33	31.7%	126	47.4%	102	37.5%
Hispanic	96	15.0%	21	20.2%	44	16.5%	31	11.4%
Other	20	3.1%	3	2.9%	7	2.6%	10	3.7%
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Never married	219	34.1%	70	67.3%	89	33.5%	60	22.1%
Married	183	28.5%	23	22.1%	83	31.2%	77	28.3%
Divorced	129	20.1%	6	5.8%	52	19.6%	71	26.1%
Separated	86	13.4%	4	3.9%	38	14.3%	44	16.2%
Widowed	25	3.9%	1	1.0%	4	1.5%	20	7.4%
<b>Employment Status</b>								
Working full-time	311	48.4%	42	40.4%	133	50.0%	136	50.0%
Working part-time	102	15.9%	17	16.4%	45	16.9%	40	14.7%
Keeping house	93	14.5%	20	19.2%	35	13.2%	38	14.0%
Unemployed	92	14.3%	18	17.3%	39	14.7%	35	12.9%
Attending school	22	3.4%	5	4.8%	8	3.0%	9	3.3%
Disabled	16	2.5%	1	1.0%	6	2.3%	9	3.3%
Retired	2	-	0	-	0	-	2	0.7%
Don't know/refused	4	0.6%	1	1.0%	0	-	3	1.1%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>								
Less than \$10,000	254	39.6%	36	34.6%	111	41.7%	107	39.3%
\$10,000-\$20,000	125	19.5%	27	26.0%	48	18.1%	50	18.4%
\$20,000-\$30,000	81	12.6%	11	10.6%	36	13.5%	34	12.5%
\$30,000-\$40,000	33	5.1%	6	5.8%	10	3.8%	17	6.3%
\$40,000-\$50,000	13	2.0%	0	-	9	3.4%	4	1.5%
\$50,000+	18	2.8%	3	2.9%	10	3.8%	5	1.8%
Don't know/refused	118	18.4%	21	20.2%	42	15.8%	55	20.2%
<b>Education</b>								
Did not complete high school	457	71.2%	84	80.8%	190	71.4%	183	67.3%
High school graduate	103	16.0%	9	8.7%	48	18.1%	46	16.0%
Some college	67	10.4%	11	10.6%	18	6.8%	38	14.0%
College graduate	15	2.3%	0	-	10	3.8%	5	1.8%

- Less than .5 percent

thought to be associated with the outcome. Such an analysis can show the effect of each predictor variable while controlling for, or holding constant, the effect of the other variables.

### Limitations

Studies that compare the reliability and validity of different methods of assessing drug use offer conflicting findings,<sup>12</sup> and methodologies such as hair assay, urinalysis, and surveys each have specific strengths and weaknesses. Based on research establishing the utility of self-reported information to estimate the prevalence of substance use and risky behavior among people involved in the criminal justice system<sup>13</sup> and among non-incarcerated people,<sup>14</sup> the self-report survey methodology was considered the best for the purposes of this study.

A potential source of bias in any survey, however, is the understatement or overstatement of actual behavior. Some substance users may be more likely than others to report certain drug use behaviors. For example, Gray and Wish (1999) found that among female arrestees, those who had received drug treatment were more likely than others to report recent drug use, and Anglo respondents, respondents who had been arrested on a drug charge, and respondents previously in drug treatment were more likely to report recent use of cocaine. Gray and Wish (1999) also found that the reporting of drug use among female arrestees increased with more distant periods (past three months or more) for marijuana, heroin, and cocaine.<sup>15</sup> These potential biases should be kept in mind when interpreting the data.

The validity of self-report data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This survey was carefully designed and administered to minimize potential sources of error, and inmates perceived by the interviewers to be dishonest or confused by the questions were excluded from the analysis. Nevertheless, some over- or underreporting may have occurred. Because it is likely that over- and underreporting remain constant over time among specific populations, prevalence rates that derive from self-report data are likely to be unbiased when comparing trends across time.

Because this was a simple random sample of inmates entering prison during the interview period, there was unlikely to be any sampling error in terms of representing the population of inmates admitted during that time. There may have been, however, some chance variation between the characteristics of the female TDCJ-ID population admitted during the course of this study and the admission sample used here. The differences between the survey sample and the population of admissions, however, are assumed to be random with the exception of prisoners excluded from the study (some gang members and others serving solitary confinement<sup>16</sup> and prisoners in the infirmaries). Consequently, standard errors of estimates were calculated using conventional statistical methods. These values were used to compute the 95 percent confidence levels reported in the text for some of the analyses. In several tables, the difference between figures may seem dramatic but the accompanying text asserts that there is no significant difference statistically speaking. This is because comparisons may be based on small subsets (e.g. heroin users) or because the values for a particular factor vary greatly.

It should be emphasized that none of the findings in this report can determine causal relationships. A study such as this cannot determine whether, for example, substance abuse causes certain behaviors or certain behaviors cause substance abuse. This report is valuable in that it highlights the relationships among factors and the strength of these relationships for female TDCJ-ID inmates.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> "Institutional Division." 1998. Online. Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Available: [http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/institutional\\_division\\_summary.html](http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/institutional_division_summary.html) and [http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/id\\_general\\_facts.html](http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/id_general_facts.html). 21 April 1999.
- <sup>2</sup> D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division*: 1993, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994; D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division*: 1994, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995; E. Fredlund, R.T. Spence, J.C. Maxwell, and J.A. Kavinsky, *Substance Use Among Texas Department of Corrections Inmates*, 1988, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990; E. Fredlund et al., *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Texas Youth Commission Reception Facilities in 1989, First Report*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990; E. Fredlund, D. Farabee, L.A. Blair, and L. Wallisch, *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995; J.C. Maxwell and L. Wallisch, *Substance Abuse and Crime Among Probationers in Three Texas Counties: 1994-1995*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998; L. Wallisch, *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youth Commission Reception Facilities in 1989, Second Report: Substance Use and Crime*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1992; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division*: 1998, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000.
- <sup>3</sup> Because changes occurred in the TDCJ system, meaningful comparisons between the female TDCJ-ID sample interviewed in 1998 and the female TDCJ-ID sample interviewed in 1994 were beyond the scope of this project. Comparisons between the entire female inmate sample (ID, State Jail, and SAFF) interviewed from 1998 to 2000 and the entire inmate sample interviewed in 1994 will be presented in a forthcoming report.
- <sup>4</sup> Each quarter, the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System (ADAM), administered by the US Department of Justice, measures the percentage of arrestees in four Texas cities who test positive for drug use by urinalysis (National Institute of Justice, *1998 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, April 1999).
- <sup>5</sup> D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995.
- <sup>6</sup> B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999.
- <sup>7</sup> The response rate is the number of completes / (number of completes + refusals + terminates + computer malfunctions + terminates not called back + callbacks dropped).
- <sup>8</sup> Sixteen inmates were excluded from the sample because the interviewers believed that they did not respond truthfully or were confused by the questions.

- <sup>9</sup> D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995.
- <sup>10</sup> A copy of the survey instrument is available upon request from TCADA.
- <sup>11</sup> The 1993-1994 interviews were conducted in the visitation center of intake facilities where glass partitions separated the interviewer and respondent (B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999).
- <sup>12</sup> Z. Amsel et al., "Reliability and Validity of Self-Reported Illegal Activities and Drug Use Collected from Narcotic Addicts," *International Journal of the Addictions* 11 (1976):325-336; J.D. Baer, W.A. Baumgartner, V.A. Hill, and W.H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for the Detection of Drug Use in Pretrial, Probation, and Parole Populations," *Federal Probation* (March, 1991):3-10; R.N. Bale, "The Validity and Reliability of Self-Reported Data from Heroin Addicts: Mailed Questionnaires Compared with Face-to-Face Interviews," *International Journal of the Addictions* 14 (1979):993-1000; W.A. Baumgartner, V.A. Hill, and W.H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for Drug Abuse," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 35, no. 6 (1989):1433-1453; T.E. Feucht, R.C. Stephens, and M.L. Walker, "Drug Use Among Juvenile Arrestees: A Comparison of Self-Report, Urinalysis, and Hair Assay," *The Journal of Drug Issues* 24, no.1 (1994):99-116; D.D. Simpson and S.B. Sells, *Opioid Addiction and Treatment: A 12-Year Follow-Up*, Malabar, Fla.: Krieger, 1999.
- <sup>13</sup> S.A. Maisto, L.C. Sobell, and M.N. Sobell, "Corroboration of Drug Abusers' Self-Reports Through the Use of Multiple Data Sources," *American Journal of Alcohol Abuse* 9 (1982): 301-308.
- <sup>14</sup> S. Darke, "Self-Report Among Injecting Drug Users," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 51, no. 2 (1998):253-263; M.C. Freier et al., *Do Teens Tell the Truth? The Validity of Self-Report Tobacco Use by Adolescents*, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, RAND Publication N-3291-CHF, 1991; A.M. Cooper et al., "Validity of Alcoholics' Self-Reports: Duration Data," *International Journal of Addictions* 16 (1981):401; M.J. Hindelang, T. Hirschi, and J.G. Weis, *Measuring Delinquency*, Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1981; L. Midanik, "Validity of Self-Report Alcohol Use: A Literature Review and Assessment," *British Journal of Addictions* 83, (1983):1019-1030.
- <sup>15</sup> T.A. Gray and E.D. Wish, "Correlates of Underreporting Recent Drug Use by Female Arrestees," *Journal of Drug Issues* 29, no. 1(1999): 91-106.
- <sup>16</sup> Wardens in the female prisons did not permit prisoners serving administrative segregation (solitary confinement) to be interviewed. Prisoners serving administrative segregation make up about 6 percent of the total male and female TDCJ-ID population.



## Prevalence of Substance Use

### Licit Substances

The term *licit substances* refers to tobacco, inhalants, and alcohol (even though alcohol use is illicit for individuals under the age of 21).

#### Tobacco

Eighty-nine percent of all female inmates reported smoking cigarettes at one time during their lives. Seventy-seven percent of all inmates had smoked cigarettes in the past year before being incarcerated, and 68 percent had smoked cigarettes in the past month before incarceration. Past-month cigarette smokers reported smoking an average of 20 cigarettes, or a pack, a day. Age was associated with past-month use of cigarettes (Table 2.1 and Appendices A1-A4). Inmates aged 17 to 24 were less likely than inmates 25 and older to currently smoke cigarettes. Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to smoke cigarettes in the past month (Table 2.2). Five percent of female inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 3 percent of all inmates had used smokeless tobacco in the past year.

Table 2.1. Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Cigarettes	88.8%	88.5%	88.3%	89.3%	67.9%	56.7%	71.1%	69.1%
Any Illicit Drug	87.1%	85.6%	88.3%	86.4%	40.0%	41.3%	46.2%	33.5%
Alcohol	89.7%	83.7%	90.6%	91.2%	36.6%	34.6%	35.0%	39.0%
Marijuana	79.0%	82.7%	78.2%	78.3%	17.4%	31.7%	19.9%	9.6%
Crack Cocaine	47.6%	21.2%	53.2%	52.2%	16.1%	7.7%	17.4%	18.0%
Powder Cocaine	59.1%	50.0%	60.4%	61.4%	10.0%	15.4%	11.7%	6.3%
Uppers	30.4%	27.9%	33.8%	27.9%	8.1%	4.8%	12.4%	5.1%
Heroin	23.8%	14.4%	22.2%	29.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.4%	6.6%
Downers	26.2%	29.8%	24.4%	26.5%	5.3%	5.8%	6.8%	3.7%
Other Opiates	13.2%	16.3%	12.8%	12.5%	4.5%	8.7%	4.5%	2.9%
Psychedelics	30.7%	37.5%	31.2%	27.6%	2.0%	7.7%	1.5%	-
Inhalants	11.7%	14.4%	12.8%	9.6%	0.8%	2.9%	0.8%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.2. Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Race/Ethnicity: 1998

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Cigarettes	94.3%	83.4%	87.5%	78.9%	61.5%	58.3%
Any Illicit Drug	90.8%	84.5%	83.3%	49.4%	34.0%	30.2%
Alcohol	92.7%	86.0%	90.6%	36.8%	37.7%	33.3%
Marijuana	85.1%	75.1%	70.8%	23.0%	14.0%	11.5%
Crack Cocaine	42.9%	56.9%	33.3%	13.0%	21.6%	6.2%
Powder Cocaine	73.6%	42.8%	63.5%	12.6%	4.1%	18.7%
Uppers	57.1%	10.2%	15.6%	18.0%	-	3.1%
Heroin	31.0%	12.5%	32.3%	8.0%	3.4%	10.4%
Downers	38.3%	17.0%	16.7%	10.7%	0.8%	3.1%
Other Opiates	20.7%	6.8%	9.4%	7.3%	1.9%	4.2%
Psychedelics	50.6%	9.8%	28.1%	3.8%	-	2.1%
Inhalants	15.8%	4.5%	16.7%	1.5%	-	1.0%

- Less than .5 percent

*Alcohol* : Ninety percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 37 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before their arrest (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Thirty percent of inmates had drunk more than ten drinks in the past year and at least once in the past month before incarceration. These inmates began drinking alcohol once a month or more at the average age of eighteen, and they reported drinking an average of six drinks on the days that they drank alcohol. Past-month alcohol use was not significantly associated with age or race/ethnicity.

Eighteen percent of all inmates were considered to be *binge drinkers*, defined as inmates who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month. Eleven percent of the inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.<sup>1</sup> Binge drinking and heavy alcohol use were not significantly associated with age group or race/ethnicity.

*Inhalants* : The term *inhalants* refers to a wide variety of volatile substances (e.g., gasoline, glue, and paint, anesthetics, nitrates, gases, and aerosols) that people sniff, inhale, or huff (inhale through the mouth) to attain states of euphoria, intoxication, or sexual arousal. Inhalants are not in themselves illegal because most products have legitimate uses in homes and businesses. However, these substances can be fatal after a single use and can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system after prolonged use or in high concentrations.<sup>2</sup>

Twelve percent of the inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey. Only 1 percent of inmates had used an inhalant in the past month before coming to prison (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Table 2.3 shows the most frequently used inhalants.

**Table 2.3. Percentage Using Specific Inhalants  
Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates  
Who Had Ever Used Inhalants: 1998**

Poppers	48.6%
Spray paint	29.7%
Gasoline	20.3%
Other sprays	20.3%
Other paints and thinners	14.9%
Glues	13.5%
Freon	9.5%
Other gases	6.8%
Nitrous oxide	6.8%
Correction fluid	6.8%
Other inhalants	4.1%
Octane/octane booster	2.7%
Halothane/ether	1.4%

## Illicit Substances

The term *illicit drug use* refers to the use of marijuana or hashish, crack or powder cocaine, heroin, and psychedelics and to the non-medical use of uppers, downers, and opiates other than heroin. Eighty-seven percent of the inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 40 percent reported past-month-before-prison illicit drug use (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Female inmates were more likely to use an illicit drug than drink alcohol in the past month. Inmates 35 and older were less likely than younger inmates to use an illicit drug in the month before incarceration. Inmates 25 to 34 had the highest prevalence of past-month illicit drug use (Table 2.1). Anglos were more likely than African Americans or Hispanics to use an illicit drug in the past month (Table 2.2).

### *Marijuana and Hashish*

Seventy-nine percent of the inmates had ever used marijuana or hashish. Seventeen percent of all inmates had used marijuana or hashish in the month before incarceration, making marijuana (or hashish) the most commonly used illicit drug. The younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely she was to smoke marijuana in the past month (Table 2.1). Anglos were more likely than African Americans or Hispanics to smoke marijuana in the month before incarceration (Table 2.2).

Past-month users of marijuana or hashish reported smoking an average of 18 days during the past month. Forty-four percent of past-month users said they smoked marijuana or hashish daily during the past month. Among past-month users, 46 percent reported using less than an ounce of marijuana in the past month, 14 percent reported using about an ounce, and 38 percent reported using more than an ounce. Past-month users of marijuana spent a median amount of \$30 on marijuana during the month before incarceration.

Thirty-three percent of the past-month marijuana or hashish users had smoked “fry,” a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP.<sup>3</sup> The past-month marijuana smokers who had smoked fry represented 6 percent of all inmates. Among these inmates, 64 percent did not usually use fry with the marijuana they smoked, 11 percent used fry with less than half the marijuana they smoked, 6 percent used fry with half the marijuana they smoked, and 8 percent used fry every time they smoked marijuana. Like most adolescent users of fry,<sup>4</sup> many inmates who smoked fry were unaware of the ingredients of a “fry stick.” Only 8 percent of the inmates who had used fry knew that it often contains PCP.

*Crack Cocaine*

Forty-eight percent of inmates had ever used crack cocaine, a highly addictive form of cocaine that is smoked. Among the inmates who had ever used crack cocaine, 66 percent reported using it 50 or more times during their lives.

Sixteen percent had used crack cocaine in the past month before being locked up, making it the second most prevalent illicit drug among female inmates. Past-month users of crack cocaine reported using it an average of 21 days during the past month. Forty-nine percent of past-month users reported using crack cocaine every day during the month before incarceration. Inmates aged 25 and older were more than twice as likely as the youngest inmates to smoke crack in the past month (Table 2.1). African Americans were more likely than Anglos and more than three times as likely as Hispanics to use crack cocaine (Table 2.2).

*Powder Cocaine*

Fifty-nine percent of inmates had ever used powder cocaine (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Ten percent of inmates had used powder cocaine in the month before incarceration. It was the third most commonly used illicit drug among inmates. The younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely she was to use powder cocaine in the month before incarceration (Table 2.1). Hispanics were most likely to use powder cocaine in the past month, followed by Anglos and African Americans (Table 2.2). Inmates who reported using powder cocaine in the month before incarceration had used it an average of 15 days during that period. Thirty-four percent of the past-month users reported using powder cocaine everyday during the month before incarceration.

Table 2.4 shows the ways inmates had ever used powder cocaine. Inmates were more likely to sniff or snort than inject powder cocaine. Older inmates were more likely than the youngest inmates to inject cocaine. Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to inject powder cocaine. Among past-month users, 49 percent preferred injecting, 45 percent preferred sniffing or snorting, and 2 percent preferred smoking or free-basing powder cocaine.

**Table 2.4. Ways of Using Powder Cocaine Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Sniffing/Snorting	80.2%	94.2%	83.8%	72.5%	82.8%	69.9%	88.5%
Injecting Intravenously	54.6%	21.2%	53.8%	65.9%	60.9%	46.9%	49.2%

**Table 2.5. Percentage Using Specific Uppers Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers: 1998**

Crystal	46.4%
Methedrine	43.3%
Speed	36.1%
Diet pills	28.9%
Black mollies	26.3%
No Doz, Vivarine, Caffedrine	7.7%
Other methamphetamines	7.7%
Pep pills	6.7%
Benzedrine	5.2%
Dexedrine	4.6%
Ephedrine	4.6%
White cross	3.6%
Ritalin	3.6%
Pink or purple hearts	1.5%
Methcatinone (CAT)	1.0%

**Table 2.6. Ways of Using Uppers Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Chewing/Swallowing	76.4%	69.0%	71.1%	85.5%	73.2%	88.9%	86.7%
Smoking/Free-Basing	66.7%	55.2%	61.1%	77.6%	39.6%	7.4%	20.0%
Sniffing/Snorting	55.4%	72.4%	64.4%	38.2%	63.1%	18.5%	40.0%
Injecting Intravenously	54.9%	34.5%	60.0%	56.6%	61.7%	29.6%	26.7%

*Uppers* : The term *uppers* refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines. Thirty percent of the inmates reported ever using uppers. Crystal, Methedrine, and speed were the most commonly used uppers (Table 2.5). Among the inmates who had ever used uppers, 64 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lifetime. The most common way to use uppers among all lifetime users was swallowing, followed by smoking or free-basing. Among the youngest inmates, however, sniffing/snorting was the most common way to use uppers (Table 2.6).

Eight percent of the inmates had used uppers in the month before incarceration, making uppers the fourth most common drug used by inmates. Past-month users reported using uppers an average of 16 days during the month before incarceration. Thirty-six percent reported daily use of uppers in the past month. Inmates 25 to 34 were more likely than inmates

17 to 24 and inmates 35 and older to currently use uppers. Anglos were much more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to currently use them (Table 2.2). Among past-month users, 64 percent preferred injecting, 20 percent preferred swallowing, 12 percent preferred sniffing or snorting, and 5 percent preferred smoking or free-basing uppers.

#### Heroin

About 24 percent of inmates had ever used heroin. Fifty-six percent of lifetime users reported using heroin 50 or more times during their lifetime. Among lifetime users, Black Tar and Mexican Brown were the most frequently used types (Table 2.7). Forty-one percent of female inmates had ever used China White, a term which can have two meanings in Texas. Some Texans use the term China White to refer to powdered white heroin from Southeast Asia, while others use it to refer to Fentanyl, a synthetic form of heroin. Because Fentanyl and China White were addressed separately in the survey, the use of Fentanyl is reported separately under "other opiates."

**Table 2.7. Types of Heroin Used by  
Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had  
Ever Used Heroin: 1998**

Black Tar	69.3%
Mexican Brown	51.0%
China White	41.2%
White	23.5%
Colombian	11.1%
Other	8.5%
Asian	4.6%

Injecting intravenously was the most common method of ever using heroin (Table 2.8). However, younger inmates (probably those inmates who started using heroin most recently) were more likely to sniff/snort than to inject heroin. The prevalence of nasal spraying, "shebanging," was relatively low for the oldest inmates, compared to inmates aged 17 to 34. Ways of ever using heroin did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Seven percent of inmates had used heroin in the past month before coming to prison. Past-month users of heroin reported using heroin an average of 21 days during the month before incarceration. Fifty-seven percent

**Table 2.8. Ways of Using Heroin Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates  
Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Injecting Intravenously	83.7%	60.0%	84.8%	87.3%	86.4%	78.8%	83.9%
Sniffing/Snorting	35.9%	66.7%	35.6%	30.4%	32.1%	36.4%	45.2%
Skin Popping	13.7%	6.7%	13.6%	15.2%	16.1%	9.1%	16.1%
Smoking/Free-Basing	12.4%	13.3%	17.0%	8.9%	16.1%	12.1%	6.5%
Nasal Spraying	12.4%	20.0%	22.0%	3.8%	12.4%	6.1%	22.6%
Chewing/Swallowing	11.8%	13.3%	15.3%	8.9%	16.1%	6.1%	6.5%

of past-month users reported using heroin daily in the past month. Inmates who used heroin during the month before incarceration spent a median amount of \$200 per day on their habit in the past month. Among past-month users, 76 percent preferred injecting, 21 percent preferred sniffing or snorting, and 3 percent preferred some other method or had no preference. African Americans were less likely than Anglos and Hispanics to use it the past month (Table 2.2). Past-month heroin use did not significantly vary by age group.

### Downers

The term *downers* refers to the non-medical use of prescription drugs that tend to be depressants such as barbiturates or sedatives. Twenty-six percent of the inmates had ever used downers. Among the inmates who had ever used downers, 46 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lives. Valium was by far the most commonly used downer (Table 2.9).

**Table 2.9. Percentage Using Specific Downers  
Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates  
Who Had Ever Used Downers: 1998**

Valium	73.5%
Quaaludes	37.3%
Seconal	18.7%
Rohypnol	18.1%
Xanax	16.3%
Nembutal	15.1%
Phenobarbitals	8.4%
Tuinal	7.2%
Librium	4.8%
Placidyl	4.8%
Amyltal, blues	4.2%
Other benzodiazepines	3.6%
Thorazine	3.6%
GHB	3.5%
Other downers	3.0%
Equanil	1.2%
Luminal	0.6%
Tranxene	0.6%

**Table 2.10. Percentage Using Opiates Other  
than Heroin Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates  
Who Had Ever Used Other Opiates: 1998**

Codeine tablets	42.9%
Hydrocodone	36.9%
Percodan	33.3%
Demerol	29.8%
Codeine cough syrup	29.8%
Methadone	27.4%
Darvon, Darvocet	26.2%
Morphine	25.0%
Dilaudid	14.3%
Talwin	11.9%
Opium	9.5%
Fentanyl (China White)	2.4%

Five percent of inmates had used downers in the past month before prison. Past-month users of downers reported using them an average of 15 days during the past month. Twenty-nine percent of past-month users reported using them every day in the month before incarceration. Anglos were much more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to use downers in the past month (Table 2.2). Age group was not significantly associated with past-month use of downers.

### Opiates Other than Heroin

Opiates other than heroin include Percodan, Demerol, codeine, morphine, and Fentanyl. Thirteen percent of inmates had ever used opiates other than heroin for non-medical purposes. Among the inmates who had ever used opiates other than heroin, 53 percent used them 50 times or more during their lifetime. Table 2.10 shows the most commonly used opiates.

**Table 2.11. Percentage Using Specific  
Psychedelics Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates  
Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics: 1998**

LSD	82.7%
Psilocybin mushrooms	31.6%
Ecstasy	26.5%
PCP	17.9%
Mescaline	16.8%
Peyote	7.7%
Ketamine	3.1%
Eve	1.5%

Five percent of inmates had used opiates other than heroin in the past month before incarceration. These inmates had used other opiates an average of 15 days during the month before incarceration. Thirty-eight percent ( $n=9$ ) of the past-month users reported using opiates every day during the past month. Past-month users spent a median amount of \$24 on their personal use of opiates during the month before incarceration. Prevalence of past-month opiate use was highest for inmates 17 to 24 and Anglos (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

#### *Psychedelics*

The term *psychedelics* refers to the use of hallucinogens such as LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline, and PCP (phencyclidine). Thirty-one percent of inmates had ever used psychedelics. Nineteen percent of the female inmates who had ever used psychedelics had used them 50 or more times during their lifetime. LSD was by far the most commonly used psychedelic (Table 2.11). Even though lifetime prevalence for psychedelics was relatively high among the inmates, past-month use was relatively low (2 percent).

#### **Comparisons With Non-Incarcerated Women in Texas (1996)**

This section presents comparisons between the female inmates aged 17 to 65 who were interviewed in 1998 and non-incarcerated females aged 17 to 65 in Texas who were interviewed as part of the *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*.<sup>5</sup> The previous section showed that substance use is often associated with age group and race/ethnicity. Because the age and racial/ethnic distributions of the populations compared were different, the effect of these differences was taken out in the comparison of substance use behaviors. The sample of non-incarcerated women was weighted to have the same age and racial/ethnic distribution as the sample of female inmates.<sup>6</sup>

Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated women to ever smoke cigarettes or ever drink alcohol (Table 2.12).<sup>7</sup> They were three times as likely as non-incarcerated women to ever use any illicit drug. Inmates were about 37 times as likely as non-incarcerated women to ever use crack cocaine and 34 times as likely to ever use heroin. Inmates were almost six times as likely as non-incarcerated women to ever use inhalants.



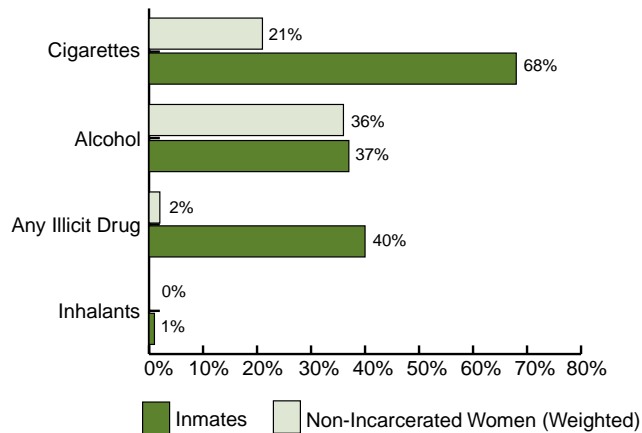
**Table 2.12. Percentage Who Had Ever Used Substances Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Females in Texas (1996)**

	Inmates	Non-Incarcerated Women (Weighted)	Ratio*
Alcohol	89.7%	83.0%	1.1
Cigarettes	88.8%	61.9%	1.4
Any Illicit Drug	87.1%	30.1%	2.9
Marijuana	79.0%	27.9%	2.8
Powder Cocaine	59.1%	6.2%	9.5
Crack Cocaine	47.6%	1.3%	36.6
Psychedelics	30.7%	5.1%	6.0
Uppers	30.4%	5.7%	5.3
Downers	26.2%	3.6%	7.3
Heroin	23.8%	0.7%	34.0
Other Opiates	13.2%	1.8%	7.3
Inhalants	11.7%	2.1%	5.6

\* Ratio = (% inmates)/(% non-incarcerated women)

Figure 2.1 shows past-month substance use among female inmates and non-incarcerated women in Texas. Inmates were three times more likely than non-incarcerated women to smoke cigarettes in the past month, but they were no more likely than non-incarcerated women to drink alcohol in the past month. Inmates were about 20 times as likely as non-incarcerated women to use any illicit drug in the past month.

**Figure 2.1. Past-Month Substance Use Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Females in Texas (1996)**



## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> This definition comes from the 1991 *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Race/Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Drug Abuse*, Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, DHHS Publication No. [SMA] 93-2062, 1993).
- <sup>2</sup> Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users: An Overview for Parents, Educators, and Clinicians*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- <sup>3</sup> W.N. Elwood, *"Fry": A Study of Adolescents' Use of Embalming Fluid with Marijuana and Tobacco*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- <sup>6</sup> For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 female TDCJ-ID population and the 1996 non-incarcerated Texas female population, compare the findings of this report to those of L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- <sup>7</sup> Methodological differences between the two surveys-for example, the fact that the prison survey was conducted person to person while the general population survey was conducted by telephone-could have contributed to differences in substance use reported.

# Treatment Needs and Options

While men in the TDCJ-ID system have two options for residential treatment,<sup>1</sup> female inmates in the TDCJ-ID system have only one. This is the In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), a nine to twelve month intensive treatment program for offenders identified as needing substance abuse treatment. Successful graduates are then paroled to a community residential facility for three months. Following this, they receive 12 months of outpatient treatment and specialized parole supervision. From September 1998 to August 1999, 428 female inmates completed the In-Prison Therapeutic Community program in Texas.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the treatment program, there are also several educational programs and services for inmates. One is the Institutional Substance Abuse Educational Program, available to all inmates as soon as possible after incarceration. This program, totaling 26 hours, begins with screening to help determine the severity of any alcohol or drug problem that an inmate might have. A follow-up educational program is Recovery Dynamics, an after-care component offering a guided tour of the 12 steps for inmates who successfully complete the Institutional Substance Abuse Educational Program. Recovery Dynamics is offered on a few units through volunteers. Interested inmates may also voluntarily participate in self-help groups which are available at most TDCJ-ID institutions, before, during, or after treatment. These self-help groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous, the Winner's Circle, the Secular Organization for Sobriety, and Changes, a cognitive intervention program.

Treatment programs in correctional institutions have some potential advantages over community-based programs serving the same populations. Prison-based treatment programs literally have captive audiences and therefore tend to have relatively high retention rates.<sup>3</sup> Because inmates are being housed already, residential treatment costs much less per capita when implemented in prisons as opposed to in the community.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 3.1. Diagnostic Criteria to Assess Substance Abuse and Dependence from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised**

- (1) Substance often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than the person intended
- (2) Persistent desire or one or more unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use
- (3) A great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance, to take the substance or to recover from its effects
- (4) Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, home, or school, or in physically hazardous situations
- (5) Important social, occupational or recreational activities given up because of substance use
- (6) Continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance
- (7) Marked tolerance
- (8) Characteristic withdrawal symptoms
- (9) Substance often used to reduce withdrawal symptoms

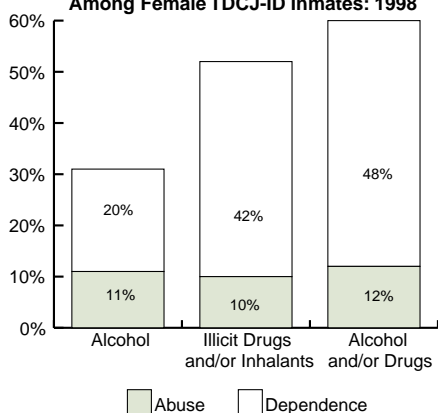
Moreover, studies demonstrate that in-prison substance abuse treatment helps to reduce illegal drug use, victimization, hospital visits, inpatient mental health visits, homelessness, exchange of sex for money or drugs, HIV-related risk behaviors, and unemployment among inmates after release.<sup>5</sup> Studies also demonstrate reductions in subsequent recidivism among inmates who have completed substance abuse treatment programs.<sup>6</sup> Several studies show that therapeutic community treatment, in particular, is especially effective in reducing relapse and recidivism.<sup>7</sup>

To assess the number of people needing publicly funded substance abuse treatment services within prison, TCADA uses two criteria: substance abuse or dependence and motivation for treatment.

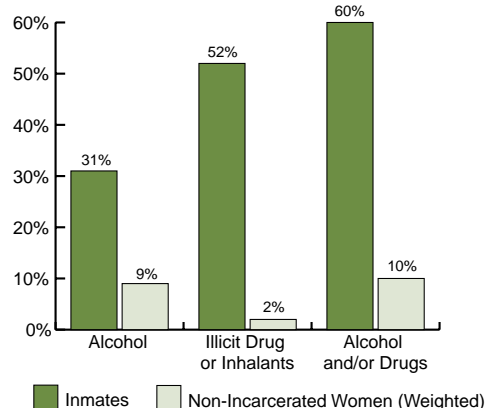
## Substance Abuse and Dependence

To measure substance abuse and dependence among prisoners, this study used questions from the *Diagnostic Interview Schedule*,<sup>8</sup> which assesses the presence of the nine diagnostic criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised* (DSM-III-R).<sup>9</sup> The DSM-III-R generally defines substance dependence as continued use despite negative cognitive, behavioral, or physiological symptoms or consequences. Table 3.1 lists the nine diagnostic criteria for psychoactive substance dependence. Substance dependence is the presence of three or more of these symptoms, and people who are dependent are considered to need treatment. A second category, substance abuse, includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms.<sup>10</sup> These substance abusers may need intervention or treatment services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent progression to dependence. In many of the analyses presented in this chapter, abuse and dependence are combined to form one variable, which is referred to as “abuse/dependence” or “substance use problems.”

**Figure 3.1. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1998**



**Figure 3.2. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Females in Texas (1996)**



The majority of female inmates (60 percent) either abused or were dependent on alcohol or an illicit drug. The percentage of female inmates who were dependent on substances (48 percent) was much greater than the percentage of inmates who abused substances (12 percent) (Figure 3.1). Figure 3.2 underscores the high levels of abuse and dependence among female inmates, as compared to female adults in the general population.<sup>11</sup> Inmates were more than 3 times as likely as non-incarcerated women of similar age and race/ethnicity to have alcohol use problems and about 26 times as likely to have drug use problems.

Table 3.2 shows the percentages of inmates with substance use problems by race/ethnicity and age group. Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to be dependent on alcohol or drugs. Alcohol abuse and dependence did not vary significantly by age, but inmates 25 and older were more likely than the youngest inmates to be dependent on drugs.

Among the 52 percent of inmates who had drug use problems, 44 percent said that crack cocaine was the drug that caused them the most problems (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.2. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates With Substance Use Problems, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
<b>Alcohol</b>						
Abuse	11.5%	9.8%	10.3%	10.3%	8.7%	14.6%
Dependence	17.3%	21.4%	20.2%	26.1%	14.7%	19.8%
<b>Illicit Drug or Inhalant</b>						
Abuse	15.4%	10.5%	7.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.4%
Dependence	32.7%	47.4%	40.8%	48.3%	38.5%	36.5%
<b>Any Substance</b>						
Abuse	18.3%	12.0%	9.2%	11.5%	11.7%	13.5%
Dependence	38.5%	51.1%	48.5%	56.3%	41.9%	43.8%

**Table 3.3. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Drugs Other Than Alcohol Reporting Which Substances Caused Them the Most Problems: 1998\***

Crack Cocaine	44.0%
Powder Cocaine	21.3%
Marijuana	15.3%
Heroin	13.8%
Uppers	13.2%
Other Opiates	2.4%
Downers	1.5%

\* Totals do not sum to 100 because some inmates reported problems with more than one drug.

**Table 3.4. Types of Treatment Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Participated in Treatment: 1998**

Narcotics Anonymous	54.8%
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	51.9%
Alcoholics Anonymous	50.9%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	29.7%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	17.4%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	9.8%
Detoxification only	6.3%
Methadone maintenance	6.0%

## Previous Treatment Experience

Forty-nine percent of inmates who had ever used drugs or alcohol had participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before their current incarceration. Sixty-five percent of the inmates with substance use problems had received some kind of treatment in the past, vs. 28 percent of those without a past-year substance use problem. This is not surprising because substance abuse is a disease with the possibility of relapse. Many people with substance use problems receive multiple treatments before recovery. One study suggests that treatment is a cumulative process, with each episode providing an additional building block toward improved outcomes.<sup>12</sup> Table 3.4 shows participation in specific programs among those who had ever participated in any treatment.

Thirty percent of the female inmates who had ever used any drugs or alcohol said they previously had served time in a Texas prison. Sixty percent of these inmates said that they had attended at least one substance abuse program while in prison (Table 3.5). With regard to prior program attendance, there was little difference between prior offenders with or without past-year substance use problems, the exceptions being that inmates with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to have attended the program "Changes" in prison and more likely than others to have attended a 12-step program or the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program.

**Table 3.5. In-Prison Substance Abuse Program Attendance Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Any Substance and Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison, by Past-Year Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Past-Year Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>Any Treatment Program</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>
Twelve Step Program(s)	42.0%	26.4%	48.4%
Changes	18.2%	30.2%	13.3%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	11.6%	3.8%	14.8%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	10.5%	3.8%	13.3%
In Prison Therapeutic Community	8.3%	7.6%	8.6%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	5.0%	3.8%	5.5%
Recovery Dynamics	3.3%	1.9%	3.9%

**Table 3.6. Percentage Who Agreed With Each Statement Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances: 1998**

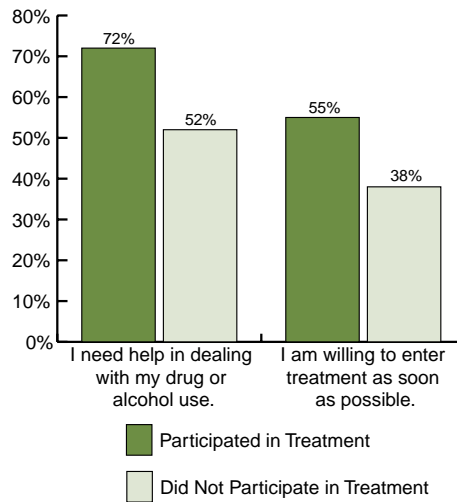
My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	74.2%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	69.8%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	65.1%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	48.9%

### Motivation for Treatment

As Tables 3.4 and 3.5 have shown, high percentages of female inmates had previously sought help for their substance use problems. These high percentages underscore the fact that many people serving time in the criminal justice system have a history of dealing with their substance use problems. The majority of inmates with substance use problems acknowledged in this survey that drug and/or alcohol use affected their lives negatively, and substantial percentages of inmates acknowledged the need for help or were interested in receiving treatment at this time (see Table 3.6). Those willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 29 percent of all inmates.

Among the inmates who had participated in a treatment program previously, 80 percent abused or were dependent on substances during the year before incarceration. Seventy percent of these inmates said they would be interested in participating in another program at this time. They represented 29 percent of all inmates. Among previously imprisoned inmates who abused or were dependent on substances within the past year but were not interested in participating in another treatment program at the present time, 11 percent said it was because they believed it would extend their time in prison. Fifty-one percent said it was because they did not think they had a substance use problem at this time. Forty-five percent of the inmates who had once participated in a treatment program but no longer abused substances nevertheless reported that they would be interested in participating at this time. They represented 5 percent of all inmates.

**Figure 3.3. Percentage Who Agreed With Statement Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Previous Treatment Experience: 1998**



**Table 3.7. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Medically Indigent, by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

<b>Total</b>	89.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
Anglo	90.8%
African American	86.8%
Hispanic	91.7%
<b>Age</b>	
17-24	87.5%
25-34	88.7%
35+	88.7%
<b>Abuse/Dependence</b>	
No	86.8%
Yes	91.2%

Inmates with substance use problems who previously participated in a substance abuse treatment program were more likely than inmates with substance use problems who did not receive any treatment in the past to be motivated to receive treatment now (Figure 3.3).

## Medical Indigence

In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to inmates who, before entering prison, did not have health insurance, a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household legal income of at least \$10,000. The great majority of female inmates were medically indigent. Medical indigence was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity or age group. Also, inmates without substance use problems were as likely as those with substance use problems to be medically indigent (Table 3.7).

The high percentage of inmates with substance use problems who were medically indigent before entering prison (91 percent) suggests that a similarly high percentage of inmates with substance use problems would



be medically indigent when released and would therefore need publicly funded treatment services. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems represented 55 percent of all inmates. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 27 percent of all inmates.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000.
- <sup>2</sup> United States General Accounting Office, *Women in Prison: Issues and Challenges Confronting US Correctional Systems*, publication no. GGD-00-22, Washington DC: United States General Accounting Office, December 1999.
- <sup>3</sup> G. De Leon, "The Therapeutic Community: Status and Evolution," *International Journal of the Addictions* 20, no. 6 / 7 (1995):823-844; S.L. Tunis, "Outcome Evaluation of Jail-Based Drug Treatment: Effects on Recidivism," in NCCD Focus (September), San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1995.
- <sup>4</sup> H.K. Wexler, "The Success of Therapeutic Communities for Substance Abusers in American Prisons," *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 27 (1995):57-66.
- <sup>5</sup> California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, "Evaluating Recovery Services: The California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment," Sacramento, Calif.: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1994; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1996; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1997; R.L. Hubbard, S.G. Craddock, P.M. Flynn, J. Anderson, and R.M. Ethridge, "Overview of 1-Year Follow-Up Outcomes in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS)," *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 11 (1997):261-278; K. Knight, D.D. Simpson, L.R. Chatham, and L.M. Camacho, "An Assessment of Prison-Based Drug Treatment: Texas' In-Prison Therapeutic Community Program," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 24, no. 3 / 4 (1997):75-100; National Institute of Justice, *A Corrections-Based Continuum of Effective Drug Abuse Treatment*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, 1996; C.P. Rydell and S.M.S. Everingham, *Controlling Cocaine: Supply Versus Demand Programs*, Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1994.

- <sup>6</sup> M. Eisenberg and M. Reed, *Implementation and Cost-Effectiveness of the Correctional Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative*, Report to the 75<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1997; T. Fabelo, *Prison Rehabilitation Programs and Recidivism: The Facts, The Policy, and the Next Step, a Presentation to the Sunset Commission*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1998. K. Knight, et al., "The Validity of Self-Reported Cocaine Use in a Criminal Justice Treatment Sample," *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 24, no. 4 (1998):647-660; M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D.D. Simpson, "Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment, Residential Aftercare, and Recidivism," *Addiction* 94, no. 6 (1999):833-842; J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.
- <sup>7</sup> S.S. Martin, C.A. Butzin, C.A. Saum, and J.A. Inciardi, "3-Year Outcomes of Therapeutic Community Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders in Delaware: From Prison to Work Release to Aftercare," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):294-320; H.K. Wexler, G. Melnick, L. Lowe, and J. Peters, "3-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for Amity In-Prison Therapeutic Community and Aftercare in California," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):321-336; J.D. Griffith, M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D. Simpson, "A Cost-Effective Analysis of In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment and Risk Classification," *The Prison Journal* 79, no. 3 (1999):352-368; F.S. Pearson and D.S. Lipton, "A Meta-Analytic Review of the Effectiveness of Corrections-Based Treatments for Drug Abuse," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.4 (1999):384-410.
- <sup>8</sup> L. Robbins, L. Cotter, and T. Babor, *Diagnostic Interview Schedule-Substance Abuse Module*, St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, School of Psychiatry, 1990.
- <sup>9</sup> American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised*, Washington DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1987. In May of 1994, the DSM-III-R was updated and released as the DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*, Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1994.). With regard to psychoactive substance use disorders, the DSM-IV includes several changes such as two fewer diagnostic criteria for dependence and two new criteria for abuse. However, to be consistent with other TCADA prevalence studies, estimates of substance dependence in this study were derived according to the DSM-III-R definition. Using the DSM-IV definition of dependence would have resulted in a lower estimate of dependence among female inmates—2.4 percentage points lower for alcohol dependence and 1.9 percentage points lower for drug dependence.
- <sup>10</sup> This definition of abuse differs from the DSM-III-R definition. The DSM-III-R definition of abuse is a maladaptive pattern of use such as continued use despite adverse consequences and/or regular use in physically hazardous situations. It also stipulates that symptoms must have occurred over a long period.
- <sup>11</sup> Percentages for non-incarcerated females derived from TCADA's *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* and were weighted so that they match the age and race/ethnicity distributions of the 1998 female TDCJ-ID sample. See L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- <sup>12</sup> J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.

## Factors Related to Substance Abuse and Dependence

**T**his chapter highlights the relationships between substance abuse and/or dependence and inmates' characteristics, behaviors, and experiences. As stated in Chapter Three, substance dependence is generally defined as the continued use of alcohol or other drugs despite negative cognitive, behavioral, or physiological symptoms or consequences. Substance abuse is a second category that includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised (DSM-III-R)*. In many of the analyses presented in this chapter, abuse and dependence are combined to form one variable, which is referred to as "abuse/dependence" or "substance use problems."

### Demographic Factors

Several demographic factors were associated with substance abuse and/or dependence (Table 4.1). Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to have substance use problems. Female inmates aged 25 to 34 were more likely than the youngest and oldest inmates to have substance use problems. Inmates who were unemployed were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems. Currently married inmates were less likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on substances.

### Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

Forty-six percent of female inmates were primarily raised by one parent, and 40 percent were raised by both parents (Table 4.2). Inmates with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to be raised by both parents. Though less than 1 percent of inmates grew up primarily in a foster home or institution, 7 percent of inmates spent some time in foster care as a child. Whether or not an inmate was ever in foster care was not significantly associated with having substance use problems.

**Table 4.1. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Selected Demographic Factors: 1998**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
Anglo	67.8%
African American	53.6%
Hispanic	57.3%
<b>Age</b>	
17-24	56.7%
25-34	63.2%
35+	57.7%
<b>Education</b>	
Less than high school	61.5%
High school or above	55.7%
<b>Employment Status</b>	
Full-time	53.1%
Part-time	69.6%
Unemployed	80.4%
Other	52.6%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>	
Less than \$10,000	63.4%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	52.8%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	63.0%
\$30,000+	57.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>	
Married	53.6%
Widowed, separated, divorced	59.6%
Never married	65.3%

**Table 4.2. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Reporting on Their Families, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

		Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	Total	No	Yes
Primary Family Arrangement While Growing Up			
One Parent	45.8%	41.6%	48.6%
Both Parents	40.1%	45.9%	36.2%
Other Relative/Person	13.4%	12.2%	14.2%
Foster/Agency/Other Institution	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
Family Member with Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem			
	55.5%	43.4%	63.5%
Biological or Step Parent	40.3%	29.5%	47.7%
Other Relative	34.7%	25.6%	40.9%
Family Member Incarcerated			
	44.9%	38.4%	49.2%
Biological or Step Parent	12.8%	10.9%	14.1%
Other Relative	39.7%	33.7%	43.8%

Many inmates grew up in an environment rife with family-related problems (Table 4.2). Inmates who had substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had a family member with a substance use and/or psychiatric problem. They were also more likely to have had family members who had been incarcerated. Forty-six percent of all female inmates had run away at least once as a child. There was no significant difference between inmates who abused or were dependent on substances (50 percent) and other inmates (41 percent) with regard to running away.

**Table 4.3. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Poverty, Neglect, or Abuse During Childhood: 1998**

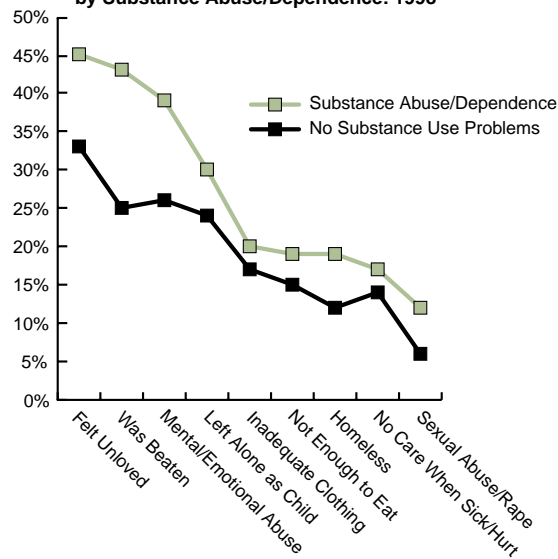
<b>Neglect or Poverty</b>	<b>47.5%</b>
Felt Unloved	40.0%
Left Alone as Child	18.5%
Not Enough to Eat	17.1%
Homeless	16.0%
Inadequate Clothing	15.9%
No Care When Sick or Hurt	9.8%
<b>Abuse</b>	<b>50.3%</b>
Mental/Emotional Abuse	35.8%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	33.3%
Beatings	27.9%

**Table 4.4. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Physically or Sexually Abused During Childhood, by Source of Violence: 1998**

<b>Total</b>	<b>43.9%</b>
<b>Known Abuser</b>	<b>41.0%</b>
Family Member	35.5%
Parent or Guardian	27.2%
Other Relative	13.1%
Husband	0.1%
Friend/Acquaintance	9.7%
<b>Unknown Abuser</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

Note: Percentages do not add to totals because some inmates were abused by more than one person.

**Figure 4.1. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**



There was a high prevalence of childhood poverty, neglect, and abuse among female inmates (Table 4.3). Table 4.4 shows the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse specifically. Most of the inmates who suffered physical or sexual abuse were hurt by someone they personally knew. This known person was usually a family member, and more often a parent or guardian.

Figure 4.1 depicts the relationship between each form of childhood poverty, neglect, or abuse suffered and past-year substance abuse/dependence. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were significantly more likely than inmates who had no substance use problems to suffer mental/emotional, sexual, and physical abuse as children. They were also significantly more likely than other inmates to feel unloved, to receive inadequate care when sick or hurt, and to be homeless as children.

**Table 4.5. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Hurt or Abused as Adults, by Source of Violence: 1998**

	Any Violence (Total)	Beatings	Attack with Weapon	Sexual Abuse or Rape
<b>Hurt or Abused</b>	68.8%	61.4%	39.3%	26.0%
<b>Source of Violence</b>				
Spouse/Partner	56.5%	53.6%	21.3%	11.5%
Acquaintance/Friend	8.1%	2.2%	3.3%	4.0%
Stranger	6.3%	4.2%	9.8%	8.9%
Family Member	3.3%	2.5%	0.1%	-
John/Trick/Date	2.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%
Drug Business Partner	2.5%	1.2%	-	-
Group of Males	1.1%	-	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

**Table 4.6. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Poverty, Neglect, or Abuse as Adults, By Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>Neglect*</b>	61.5%	50.0%	69.3%
<b>Abuse</b>	72.4%	59.7%	81.0%
Beatings, Attacks with Weapon	67.0%	55.8%	74.5%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	46.7%	35.3%	54.4%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	26.0%	16.3%	32.6%

\* *Neglect* refers to feeling unloved, having inadequate clothing and/or food, being homeless, and/or not receiving care when sick or hurt.

## Violence and Victimization During Adulthood

Sixty-nine percent of all female inmates had been physically or sexually abused as adults (Table 4.5). The most common form of violence was beatings, which included being punched, kicked, or choked. By far, the most common assailant cited by female inmates who were abused as adults was their spouse or partner. Inmates who had substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect or abuse as adults (Table 4.6).

## Mental Health

Twenty-five percent of the female inmates described their emotional or mental health as excellent. Thirty-four percent described it as good, 32 percent described it as fair, and 10 percent described it as poor. However, 48 percent of all inmates said a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their lives at some point. Inmates with substance use problems (45 percent) were more likely than other inmates (36 percent) to describe their mental health as fair or poor. Inmates with substance use problems (55 percent) were also more likely than other inmates (37 percent) to say that a mental health problem had interfered with their lives.

Table 4.7 shows the mean psychological dysfunction scores for female inmates. Responses to each item ranged from 1 ("never") to 4 ("frequently"). The mean scores were calculated using these values for the responses. Except for "depression," the mental health problems listed in the table are single-item measures that provide relative contrasts

**Table 4.7. Mean Psychological Dysfunction Scores for Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>General Mental Health Problems</b>	36.3	31.9	39.2
Anxiety/Tension	2.7	2.4	3.0
Suspicion/Distrustfulness	2.4	2.0	2.6
Difficulty Imagining Future	2.4	2.1	2.6
Avoidance of Reminders of Painful Events	2.6	2.2	2.8
Upsetting Memories/Dreams	2.4	2.1	2.6
Arguments/Fights	2.0	1.7	2.2
Inability to Remember Certain Periods of Life	2.0	1.7	2.3
Hallucinations	1.3	1.2	1.5
<b>Depression</b>	18.4	16.6	19.6
<b>Suicide</b>	1.3	1.2	1.3
Serious Thoughts of Suicide	1.4	1.3	1.5
Attempt of Suicide	1.3	1.1	1.3

**Table 4.8. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Sought Mental Health Treatment	41.8%	39.3%	43.5%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	26.6%	23.6%	28.6%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	23.7%	19.8%	26.3%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	11.1%	7.8%	13.3%

between inmates. "Depression" is a seven-item version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale.<sup>1</sup> For the depression index score, responses to the seven items (1 "never" to 4 "frequently") were summed to produce depression index scores ranging from 7 to 28. For the general mental health problem score (sum of eight items listed in Table 4.7), responses ranged from 15 to 60. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression or other mental health problems.

As Table 4.7 shows, the average score on the depression scale was 18, suggesting that female inmates, overall, experienced these symptoms only rarely to sometimes. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances had higher than average depression scores. Inmates with substance use problems were also more likely than other inmates to score higher on each specific mental health problem, and they were more likely than other inmates to seriously think of suicide or attempt suicide.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of female inmates who had ever sought or received mental health treatment. The most common diagnosis reported among inmates who had been diagnosed was by far depression (74 percent), followed by mood disorder (22 percent), and anxiety stress disorder (14 percent). The most common drugs prescribed among inmates who had ever used any prescribed medication for a psychological

**Table 4.9. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Allergies	31.5%	34.5%	29.4%
Kidney Problems	22.0%	22.5%	21.6%
Arthritis	19.6%	20.2%	19.3%
Asthma	19.0%	19.4%	18.8%
High Blood Pressure	19.0%	24.8%	15.1%
Pneumonia	15.6%	16.3%	15.1%
Heart Problems	13.7%	15.5%	12.5%
Cancer	6.7%	8.1%	5.7%
Thyroid Problems	5.5%	4.3%	6.3%
Tuberculosis	4.5%	3.1%	5.5%
Diabetes	4.0%	5.0%	3.4%
Stroke	2.6%	3.9%	1.8%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Sickle Cell Anemia	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%

**Table 4.10. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Injuries, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any Injury*	19.0%	20.5%	18.0%
Broken Bones/Skull Fracture	5.5%	7.0%	4.4%
Back Injury	5.3%	5.8%	5.0%
Facial Injury	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%
Shot/Stabbed	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%

\* Includes injuries not listed in table

or mental health problem were Prozac (29 percent), Zoroc/Zoloft (20 percent), Trazadone (18 percent) and Elavil (16 percent). Eleven percent of inmates had ever been hospitalized for a psychological or mental health problem. Female inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other female inmates to have been hospitalized due to a mental health problem.

## Physical Health

### Medical Problems and Injuries

Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were not significantly more likely than other inmates to report having most of the health problems listed in Table 4.9. However, women with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had tuberculosis, and they were less likely than other inmates to have high blood pressure.

Nineteen percent of female inmates had ever suffered some kind of injury (Table 4.10). Inmates with substance use problems were not significantly more likely than other inmates to suffer an injury.



**Table 4.11. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>Any STD</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>
Hepatitis	17.1%	10.1%	21.9%
Trichomonas	12.8%	8.5%	15.6%
Syphilis	11.7%	7.8%	14.3%
Gonorrhea	11.2%	7.4%	13.8%
Chlamydia	9.0%	7.4%	10.2%
Genital Warts	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Herpes	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	1.1%	-	1.6%

- Less than .5 percent

*Diseases Transmitted  
through Sexual  
Contact or Injection  
Drug Use*

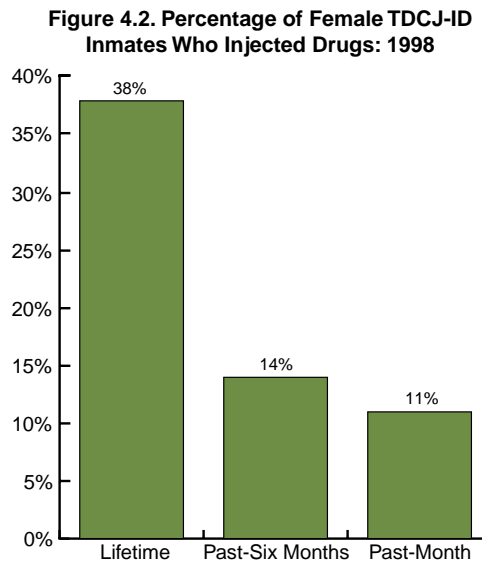
Rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), are higher among correctional populations than among the general population.<sup>2</sup> In fact, from 1994 to 1996, the prevalence of AIDS among prisoners in the United States was 199 per 100,000, 6 times the national rate of 31 per 100,000.<sup>3</sup> AIDS is actually the second leading cause of death in state-level correctional systems.<sup>4</sup> During 1998, 234 AIDS cases and 474 HIV cases were reported within the Texas system.<sup>5</sup> Female inmates have especially high rates of AIDS, 287 per 100,000, or 23 times the national rate for women.<sup>6</sup>

The prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is high among women entering corrections facilities.<sup>7</sup> In Texas, 44 percent of female inmates reported they had ever had an STD (Table 4.11). The category of “any STD” includes diseases such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS that may be contracted through means other than sexual contact. Hepatitis and trichomonas were the most common STDs reported among inmates. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have ever had hepatitis, trichomonas, syphilis, and gonorrhea.

*HIV Risk*

The TCADA survey included questions about two primary risk factors for HIV: injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors. If an inmate ever injected any illicit substance in her lifetime or engaged in high-risk sexual activities during the 30 days before arrest, she was considered to be at risk for HIV.

**Injecting drug use.** Figure 4.2 shows the prevalence of injecting drug use among female inmates. Fifty-one percent of inmates who had injected in the past six months before being locked up admitted to using a dirty needle or sharing cotton, rinse water, or a cooker during that period.



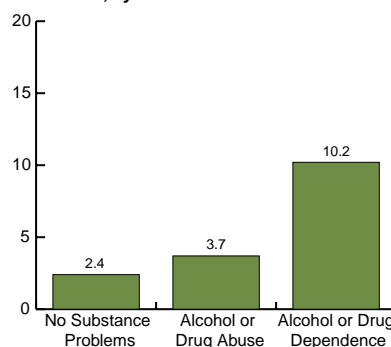
**Table 4.12. Mean Scores for Past-Month High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Sex in the Past Month Without Protection, by Substance Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Dependence	
		No	Yes
High-Risk Sexual Behaviors			
Times you or partner were intoxicated during unprotected sex	3.5	0.9	5.9
Number of sex partners when no protection was used (1 or more)	1.5	1.3	1.6
Times had unprotected sex with injecting drug user	0.7	0.1	1.3
Times had unprotected sex with nonregular partner	0.7	0.7	0.7
Times had unprotected anal sex	0.4	0.3	0.5
Times traded unprotected sex for drugs/money	0.3	0.0	0.5

**Risky sexual behavior.** Forty-two percent of female TDCJ-ID inmates had sex without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam in the past month before incarceration. To assess high-risk sexual behaviors among inmates who had sex at least once in the past month without using protection against diseases, a single sex risk index score was constructed. It combined risky sexual behaviors so that those behaviors posing greater risk were more heavily weighted than less risky sexual behaviors.<sup>8</sup> Table 4.12 shows each item used in the composite score and the average number of times the inmates engaged in each of the activities during the month before incarceration. Among the inmates who had sex without protection in the past month, those who were dependent on substances were more likely than others to have unprotected sex more often while they or their partners were intoxicated, to have unprotected sex with an injecting drug user, and to trade unprotected sex for money or drugs.

Sex risk scores for female inmates who had sex at least once in the past month without using protection against STDs ranged from 0 (no other high-risk sexual behaviors in the past month) to 80.<sup>9</sup> The average score was 6.5, and the median score was 1. The high average score and low median score indicate a small number of these inmates engaged in a rela-

**Figure 4.3. Mean Frequency of High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Sex Without a Latex Condom, Latex Barrier, or Dental Dam in the Past Month, by Substance Problem Status: 1998**



**Table 4.13. HIV Risk Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>At Risk for HIV</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>68.5%</b>
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	38.3%	22.8%	55.2%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in the Past Month	22.0%	12.9%	31.8%

**Table 4.14. HIV Risk Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
<b>At Risk for HIV</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>46.9%</b>
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	16.4%	38.4%	46.7%	55.6%	22.3%	35.4%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in the Past Month	31.7%	23.3%	16.9%	28.7%	17.4%	18.8%

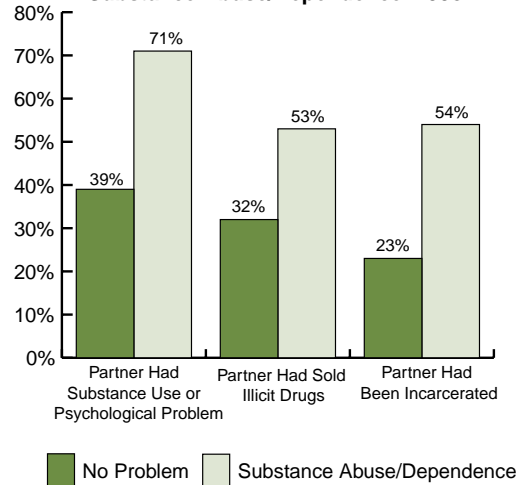
tively high number of risky sexual behaviors in the past month. For example, 47 percent of the female inmates who had sex without protection in the past month said they did not engage in any of the other risky behaviors. Among the inmates who had sex without protection in the past month, those who were dependent on substances were more likely than others to engage in risky sexual behaviors more often (Figure 4.3).

**Being at risk.** Fifty percent of the female inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had ever injected drugs and/or engaged in at least one of the six high-risk sexual behaviors in the month before incarceration. Thirty-eight percent were at risk due to injecting drug use, and 22 percent were at risk due to risky sexual behavior (Table 4.13). (Eleven percent of inmates were at risk due to both risky sexual behavior and injection drug use.) Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of their substance use behavior and their sexual behavior. As Table 4.14 shows, HIV risk associated with risky sex decreased with age, whereas HIV risk associated with injecting drug use increased with age.<sup>10</sup> Anglos were more likely to be at risk for HIV than African Americans and Hispanics, due to both their sexual behaviors and their injection drug use behaviors.

**Table 4.15. Mean Ratings of Peers' Attitudes and Behavior Given by Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Dependence/Abuse	
		No	Yes
Postive Attitudes and Behaviors			
Enjoy Being with Families	3.2	3.6	2.9
Interested in Working	3.1	3.5	2.8
Hopeful about Future	3.1	3.5	2.8
Work Regularly	3.1	3.6	2.8
Spend time with Families	3.1	3.5	2.8
Negative Attitudes and Behaviors			
Use Illegal Drugs	1.6	0.6	2.1
Get Drunk	1.4	0.9	1.8
Argue Loudly or Fight	1.3	0.9	1.5
Trade/Sell/Deal Drugs	1.0	0.3	1.4
Break Other Laws	0.9	0.4	1.2
Spend Time in Jail or Prison	0.7	0.4	0.9
Carry Gun Regularly	0.5	0.2	0.6

**Figure 4.4. Characteristics of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates' Partners, by Inmates' Own Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**



## Peer Relations and Partner Characteristics

Twenty-seven percent of inmates stated they had no friends before entering prison. Inmates with at least one friend in the six months before incarceration were asked to rate how often their friends engaged in specific attitudes and behaviors. Response options ranged from 0 ("never") to 4 ("frequently"). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to rate their peers lower on positive attitudes and behaviors and higher on negative attitudes and behaviors (Table 4.15).

Figure 4.4 shows that female inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than those who did not to have lived with a partner who had had a substance use or psychological problem, a partner who had sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had had a substance use and/or psychological problem, 31 percent were living with this person

**Table 4.16. Family and Child Care Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
<b>All Inmates</b>			
Had Children	81.8%	85.7%	79.2%
Had Children Under Age 18	67.0%	67.1%	66.9%
Had Children Under Age 5	25.9%	29.8%	23.2%
<b>Inmates with Children</b>			
Investigated by Child Protective Services	21.1%	19.5%	22.4%
Children Placed for Adoption/ Had Very Little Contact with Children	4.4%	3.6%	4.9%
<b>Inmates with Children Under Age 18</b>			
Lived with Children When Arrested This Time	72.8%	86.7%	63.4%
Expected Children to Live with Them After Release	87.2%	92.5%	83.7%

when they were arrested for the offense that led to the present prison sentence. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had sold drugs, 37 percent were living with this person at the time of arrest. Among the inmates who had lived with a partner who had ever been incarcerated, 38 percent were living with this person at the time of the arrest that led to this prison sentence.

The findings of this section indicated a high percentage of all female inmates, and an even higher percentage of those female inmates who abused or were dependent on substances, will be released into social networks where illicit drug use and criminality are prevalent. The positive impact of in-prison treatment for these inmates might be weakened without the provision of extended aftercare and support.<sup>11</sup>

### Reproductive History and Children

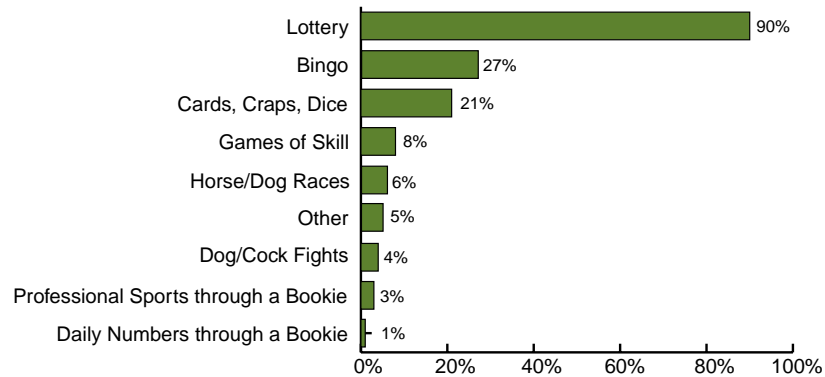
Four percent of the female inmates were pregnant upon entering the TDCJ-ID system. Eighty-seven percent had ever been pregnant. Among the women who had ever been pregnant, average age at first pregnancy was 18. Fifty-two percent of the women who had been pregnant became pregnant for the first time before the age of 18. Eighty-two percent of the female inmates had children (Table 4.16). The average number of children among inmates with children was 2.6. Female inmates with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to have children. Among inmates with dependent children, those who abused or were dependent on substances were less likely to have lived with their children before incarceration and less likely to expect to live with them after release.

Among the 21 percent of inmates who had been investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS) (Table 4.16), 41 percent had had children brought under CPS custody. Forty-eight percent of the inmates who had children brought under CPS custody said that alcohol or drugs were involved in the matter.

Table 4.17. Prevalence of Gambling Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Gambled in Past Year	47.2%	50.0%	47.4%	46.0%	54.0%	40.8%	42.7%
Gambled Weekly	26.2%	26.0%	25.2%	27.2%	28.0%	24.2%	24.0%

Figure 4.5. Gambling Activities Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Gambled in the Past Year: 1998



## Gambling

Evidence suggests an association between problem gambling and illicit drug use in the general population as well as in samples of clinic patients.<sup>12</sup> Criminal justice populations are more likely than the general population to engage in problem gambling, and substance use among these criminal justice populations may hasten the progression from social gambling to problem gambling.<sup>13</sup>

Forty-seven percent of all inmates engaged in at least one form of gambling during the year before entering prison, and 26 percent of all inmates reported gambling weekly during that year (Table 4.17). There was no difference among age groups in percentages of past-year or weekly gambling, nor among racial/ethnic groups for weekly gambling. However, Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to gamble in the past year. Playing the lottery was by far the most frequently reported gambling activity among prisoners who had gambled in the past year (Figure 4.5).

Table 4.18 shows gambling prevalence and problems by substance use problem status. Inmates, whether or not they abused or were dependent on substances, reported similar percentages of past-year gambling and similar percentages of playing only the lottery. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than inmates without problems to play other activities in addition to the lottery. There was also a significant relationship between weekly gambling and having substance use problems. Inmates with no substance use problems reported the lowest weekly gambling prevalence, while inmates who were substance dependent reported

**Table 4.18. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse Problem Status: 1998**

	Substance Use Problem			
	Total	None	Abuse	Dependence
<b>Gambled in Past Year</b>	47.2%	42.6%	52.6%	49.6%
Lottery and Other Activities	21.2%	18.2%	19.7%	24.0%
Lottery Only	26.0%	24.4%	32.9%	25.6%
<b>Gambled Weekly</b>	26.2%	19.4%	27.6%	31.5%
<b>Gambling Problem</b>	11.4%	8.1%	7.9%	14.9%

the highest prevalence of weekly gambling. Eleven percent of all inmates reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey.<sup>14</sup> Inmates who were dependent on substances were the most likely to have a gambling problem.

The median amount spent per month on gambling among inmates who reported gambling weekly in the past year was \$40. Inmates who abused substances spent the most money per month (a median amount of \$73), and inmates without any substance use problems spent the least (a median amount of \$40). Inmates who were dependent on substances spent a median amount of \$50 per month.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> The seven items included: 1) I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor; 2) I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing; 3) I felt depressed; 4) I felt everything I did was an effort; 5) My sleep was restless; 6) I felt sad; and 7) I could not 'get going' (N. Breslau, "Depressive Symptoms, Major Depression, and Generalized Anxiety: A Comparison of Self-Reports on CES-D and Results from Diagnostic Interviews," *Psychiatric Research* 15 (1985):219-229).
- <sup>2</sup> L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997; Dr. Theodore Hammett (National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta), cited in L.K. Altman, "Much More AIDS in Prisons than in General Population," *New York Times*, 1 September 1999.
- <sup>3</sup> T.P. Flanigan, J.D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, "HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity," *AIDS* 13 (1999):2435-2499.
- <sup>4</sup> L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997.
- <sup>5</sup> Texas Department of Health, *Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report: AIDS Case Distribution by County of Residence*. Austin, Tex.: Texas Department of Health HIV/STD Epidemiology Division, Surveillance Branch, 1998.
- <sup>6</sup> T.P. Flanigan, J.D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, "HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity," *AIDS* 13 (1999):2435-2499.
- <sup>7</sup> M. Puisis, W.C. Levine, and K.J. Mertz, "Overview of Sexually Transmitted Diseases," in M. Puisis (ed.), *Clinical Practice in Correctional Medicine*, St. Louis, Missouri: Mosby, (1998):127-133.
- <sup>8</sup> The rationale for combining and weighting the items used in the composite sex risk score was based on the Southwest Regional Research Group (SWRG) sex risk index, which can predict the occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases (see G.W. Joe, R. Menon, J.I. Copher, and D.D. Simpson, "Needle Use and Sex Risk Indices: A Methodological Report," in *NIDA Research in Progress: Research Summaries from the Southwest Regional Research Group*, pp. 7-10. Bethesda, Minn.: Nova Research, 1990). To maximize the difference between low- and high-risk profiles, the raw frequencies for the individual behaviors were squared before summed. Then, the squared frequencies for unprotected sex with an injecting drug user, unprotected sex with strangers, and unprotected anal sex were multiplied to reflect their greater risk potential. This TCADA study constructed scores based on past-month behavior among inmates who had unprotected sex within the past month. Past TCADA studies constructed the scores based on the past-month behavior of all inmates, and many other studies that used the SWRG sex risk index constructed the scores based on past-six-month behavior.
- <sup>9</sup> Inmates who had sex with no more than one partner in the past month were given a score of zero.
- <sup>10</sup> This is partly an artifact of the measure because sex was measured in past 30 days, and injection drug use was measured over one's lifetime. Younger people were more likely to have sex in the past 30 days, and older people were more likely to ever inject drugs.



- <sup>11</sup> J. Wellisch, M.L. Prendergast, and M.D. Anglin, "Drug Abusing Women Offenders: Results of a National Survey," *National Institute of Justice: Research in Brief* (October 1994):6.
- <sup>12</sup> H. Lesieur and S. Blume, "Evaluation of Patients Treated for Pathological Gambling in a Combined Alcohol, Substance Abuse, and Pathological Gambling Unit Using the Addiction Severity Index," *British Journal of Addiction* 86 (1991):1017-1028; R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1992 Texas Survey of Adult Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996.
- <sup>13</sup> R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660.
- <sup>14</sup> The gambling problem measure was based on a subset of six of the twenty questions of the South Oaks Gambling Screen or SOGS, which has been used to measure gambling problems in the majority of recent statewide and international surveys (see L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996). The six questions included: 1) When you participated in these gambling activities (during the past year before arrest), how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? 2) During that year, did you ever spend either more time or more money gambling than you intended? 3) During that year, did you ever feel guilty about the way you gambled or about what happened when you gambled? 4) During that year, did you ever feel that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think that you could? 5) During that year, did you ever borrow from someone and not pay him back as a result of your gambling? and 6) Thinking about your entire lifetime, have you ever been in trouble with the law because of activities related to gambling? If an inmate reported having any one of these problems, she was considered to have gambling problems.



## Criminal Behavior

**S**tudies have identified a strong link between the misuse of substances and criminality. Chaiken and Chaiken (1983) found that, when compared to non-drug using offenders, severe drug users committed 15 times as many robberies and 20 times as many burglaries.<sup>1</sup> Other studies have shown that current drug use accelerates the users' crime rate by a factor of four to six, and that the content of such crime is equally as violent as that of their non-drug using counterparts.<sup>2</sup> Merrill et al. (1996) found that the number of times an individual has been incarcerated is highly correlated with that person's substance abuse history.<sup>3</sup>

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the relationship existing between the misuse of substances and criminal behavior in Texas among female TDCJ-ID inmates. The first section describes the prevalence of crimes and the relationship between past-year crimes and demographic factors. The second section suggests that the use of substances plays an important role in crimes committed. The next part of the chapter compares the behaviors of inmates with no substance use and those with problems related to alcohol, drugs, or drugs and alcohol combined. This part suggests that inmates who had problems with drugs only or both drugs and alcohol were more likely than other inmates to receive an illegal income and commit certain kinds of crimes. The chapter concludes by showing that having drug use problems is strongly associated with violent crime.

### **Prevalence and Related Demographic Factors**

Inmates were asked to report crimes they had committed regardless of whether they had been caught or arrested for them. Figure 5.1 lists the ten most common crimes committed by inmates in the past year.

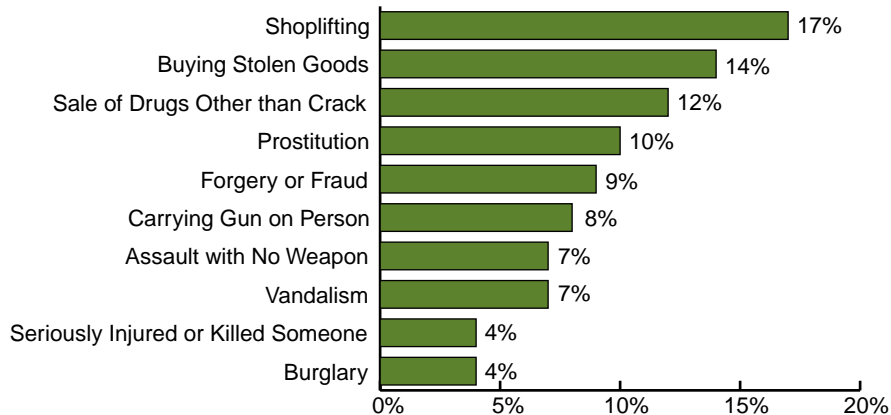
*Property Crime*

Thirty-six percent of inmates reported committing a property crime in the past year. The number of property crimes committed in the past year by any inmate ranged from none to 152. The average number of property crimes committed in the past year was six, and the most common property crime was shoplifting (Table 5.1). The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit a property crime. Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with past-year property crime (Figure 5.2).

*Violent Crime*

Sixteen percent of female inmates committed a violent crime in the past year. The number of violent crimes committed in the past year by any inmate varied between 0 and 55, but the average number was one. The most common violent crime committed in the past year was assault without a weapon (Table 5.2). The younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely she was to commit a violent crime in the past year. Committing violent crime did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity (Figure 5.3).

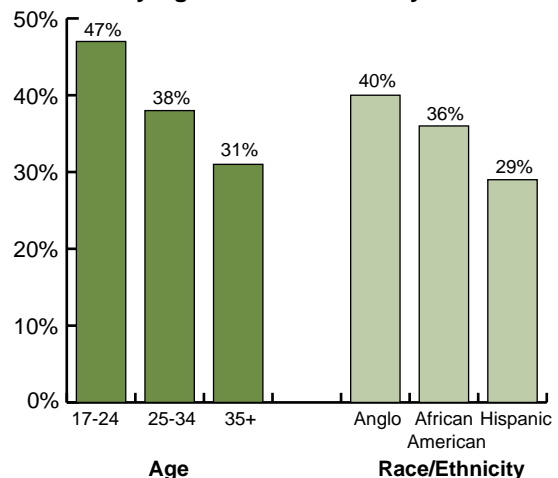
**Figure 5.1. Ten Most Common Crimes Committed by Female TDCJ-ID Inmates in the Past Year: 1998**



**Table 5.1. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year: 1998**

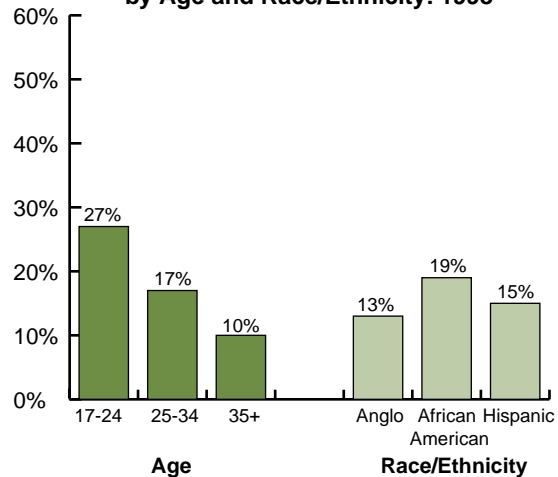
Shoplifting	16.5%
Buying Stolen Goods	13.9%
Forgery or Fraud	9.4%
Vandalism	6.5%
Burglary	3.7%
Stealing from an Employer	3.6%
Car Theft	1.9%
Pick Pocketing or Purse Snatching	1.4%
Auto Parts Theft	-
- Less than .5 percent	

**Figure 5.2. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed A Property Crime in the Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**



**Table 5.2. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year: 1998**

Assault without a Weapon	7.0%
Assault with a Weapon	4.5%
Threatening Someone with a Weapon	4.2%
Serious Injury or Murder	3.9%
Robbery	3.4%
Sexual Assault	-
- Less than .5 percent	

**Figure 5.3. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998**

### *Prostitution and Procuring*

About 20 percent of female inmates had ever engaged in prostitution. Among these inmates, 25 percent reported that they had sold sex before the age of 18. The average age when inmates began prostitution was 23. Ten percent of inmates had engaged in prostitution in the past year (Appendix B1). Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to engage in past-year prostitution (Appendices B2-B4).

About 2 percent of female inmates had procured, or pimped, in the past year. About 40 percent of these women (n=5) also had engaged in past-year prostitution.

### **Drugs and Crime**

Thirty-two percent of the female inmates reported that the crime for which they were placed in prison this last time was drug related (i.e. transporting, selling, or possessing drugs).

### *Drug-Related Crime*

Substantial percentages of women reported that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year (Table 5.3). Twenty-four percent of female inmates sold drugs. Seventeen percent of female inmates sold crack cocaine in the past year. Among these inmates, 73 percent sold only crack cocaine, and 28 percent sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and Anglos to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Twelve percent sold drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year. Among these inmates, 60 percent sold only other drugs, and 40 percent sold other drugs in addition to crack cocaine. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell drugs other than crack

**Table 5.3. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Drug-Related Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
Any Drug-Related Crime in Past Year	35.2%	42.5%
Sold Any Illicit Drug	24.0%	31.0%
Sold Crack Cocaine	17.0%	21.0%
Sold Drugs Other than Crack	11.7%	18.0%
Sold Drugs, Not for Own Use, but to Make a Profit	20.4%	29.8%
Committed a Property Crime (Burglary, Theft) to get Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	7.0%	7.9%
Needed to Use Alcohol/Drugs to Commit Crime or to Remove the Fear of Danger	6.5%	8.6%
Used or Threatened Violence Because You Were High and Did Not Know What You Were Doing	5.6%	9.0%
Stole Drugs for Own Use	5.1%	5.0%
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation	3.3%	10.0%
Threatened Someone with a Weapon to Get Drugs or Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	1.1%	1.5%

cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Female TDCJ-ID inmates were slightly less likely than male TDCJ-ID inmates to report that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year (Table 5.3). They were less likely than men to sell any illicit drug, sell drugs to make a profit, to use or threaten to use violence as a result of being intoxicated, or use or threaten violence to protect a drug operation.

*The Role of  
Substance Use During  
Most Recent Crime*

Thirty-seven percent of inmates said they were high or drunk on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Inmates who were in prison this time for an explicit drug-related crime (i.e. DUI, DWI, transporting, selling, or possessing drugs) (43 percent) were more likely than other inmates (33 percent) to report being drunk or high.

Among all inmates, African Americans (25 percent) were less likely than Anglos (49 percent) or Hispanics (35 percent) to report being high at the time of the offense. Being high at the time of the offense did not vary significantly by age. Among inmates who were high at the time of the crime, 40 percent reported being "very high or drunk" at the time, 24 percent reported being "somewhat high or drunk," 15 percent said they were "a little high or drunk," and 19 percent reported that they were "coming down." Sixty-seven percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high claimed they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

**Table 5.4. Substances Used by Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Admitted Being High or Drunk During Most Recent Crime: 1998**

Cocaine/Crack	50.2%
Alcohol	28.5%
Heroin	17.0%
Marijuana	13.2%
Uppers	11.1%
Downers	2.1%
Psychedelics	1.7%

**Table 5.5. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Alcohol and/or Drugs: 1998**

Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	40.2%
Illicit Drugs Only	29.3%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	22.7%
Alcohol Only	7.8%

**Table 5.6. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates with Selected Demographic Factors, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs
<b>Age</b>				
17-24	17.4%	18.0%	15.4%	14.4%
25-34	38.0%	28.0%	45.2%	47.3%
35+	44.6%	54.0%	39.4%	38.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Anglo	33.9%	50.0%	44.6%	50.0%
African American	49.6%	30.0%	43.5%	33.6%
Hispanic	16.5%	20.0%	12.0%	16.4%
<b>Annual Household Income of \$10,000 or Less</b>	44.5%	39.5%	52.0%	54.2%
<b>High School Graduate</b>	31.8%	20.0%	28.7%	26.7%

Among the inmates who were intoxicated during the commission of their most recent crime, the most commonly used substance by far was cocaine, whether in powder or rock form (Table 5.4). African Americans (70 percent) were more likely than Anglos (45 percent) or Hispanics (29 percent) to use cocaine when they committed the crime for which they were convicted. Using cocaine when committing the crime was not significantly associated with age group. Thirty-two percent of the inmates had used only cocaine when they committed the crime. Alcohol was the second most commonly used substance during the commission of the crime. Drinking alcohol when committing the crime was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity or age group. Seventeen percent of the inmates had drunk only alcohol.

*Problems with  
Alcohol Use,  
Drug Use, or  
Both Substances*

Sixty percent of female inmates abused or were dependent on either alcohol or other drugs (see Chapter 3). This section compares the behaviors of inmates with no substance use problems, those with alcohol use problems, those with drug use problems, and those with problems related to both alcohol and drugs. Table 5.5 shows the percentage of inmates in each of these categories. Table 5.6 shows the demographic characteristics of inmates by abuse/dependence on type of substance.

**Table 5.7. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Unemployed in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	7.0%
Alcohol Only	12.0%
Illicit Drugs Only	20.2%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	20.6%
All Inmates	14.3%

**Table 5.8. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Earning Legal Income in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
<b>Weekly Legal Income</b>					
None	24.5%	38.0%	35.9%	26.2%	29.3%
Between \$0 and \$500	67.1%	52.0%	55.3%	66.2%	62.2%
\$500 or more	8.4%	10.0%	8.8%	7.6%	8.5%

**Unemployment.** In the year before entering prison, 64 percent of female inmates were working full- or part-time, 20 percent of inmates were going to school, disabled, keeping house, or retired, and 14 percent were unemployed. Inmates who did not have any substance use problems were the least likely to be unemployed, and inmates who had drug use problems were the most likely to be unemployed (Table 5.7).

**Personal income.** Reported weekly personal income from a job or other legal activity ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000 among all inmates. Median legal income reported was \$200 per week. Inmates with alcohol use or drug use problems were more likely than inmates with no substance use problems to have no legal income (Table 5.8).

Weekly personal income from illegal activity also ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000. More than half of all inmates reported no illegal income. Inmates with drug use problems were more than four times as likely as other inmates to report any illegal income (Table 5.9).



**Table 5.9. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Receiving Illegal Income in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
<b>Weekly Illegal Income</b>					
None	90.8%	87.8%	51.4%	49.6%	70.2%
Between \$0 and \$500	2.4%	4.1%	17.7%	22.6%	11.4%
\$500 or more	6.8%	8.2%	30.9%	27.8%	18.5%

Table 5.10 shows the relationship between illegal income and type of substance abuse/dependence when controlling for unemployment. First, unemployed inmates were more likely than their employed counterparts to make any illegal income. Second, type of substance abuse/dependence was associated with illegal income both for employed and unemployed inmates. Inmates with drug use problems were more likely than those with only alcohol problems or no substance use problem at all to have illegal income.

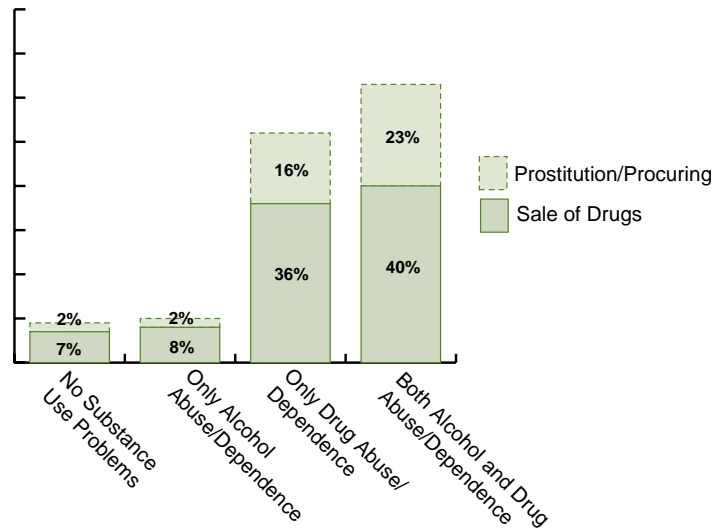
**Crime.** Inmates were asked to report the number of times they had committed specific crimes in the past year, regardless of being caught or arrested. Figure 5.4 shows the prevalence of selling drugs and committing prostitution or procurement by inmates' type of substance abuse/dependence. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were much more likely than other inmates to engage in prostitution or procurement or sell drugs in the past year. Figure 5.5 shows the prevalence of committing property and violent crime in the past year by inmates' type of substance abuse/dependence. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were more than twice as likely as other inmates to commit a property crime. Inmates with both alcohol and drug use problems were the most likely to commit a violent crime in the past year.

**Recidivism.** Among inmates who had served time in prison previously, 44 percent reported that their abuse of drugs was a "very important" factor in returning to prison. Nineteen percent said a "very important" factor in returning to prison was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 25 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Only 2 percent said the most important reason was their selling of drugs.

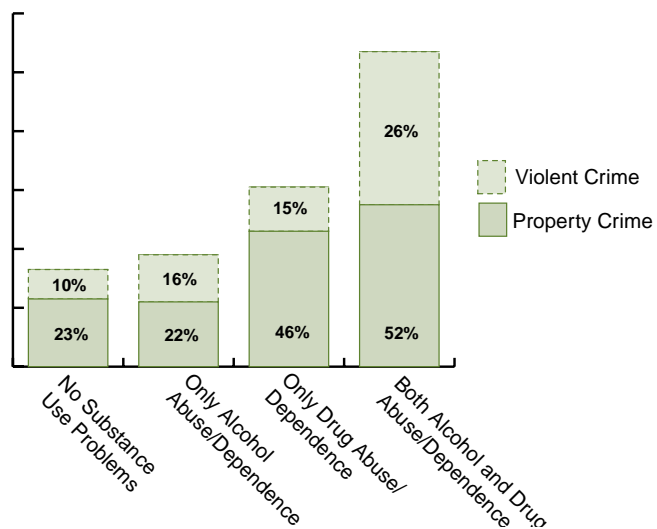
**Table 5.10. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Receiving Illegal Income in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence and Unemployment Status: 1998**

	Employed, Attending School, Disabled, Keeping House, or Retired	Unemployed
All Inmates	27.6%	69.6%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	11.3%	22.2%
Alcohol Only	11.4%	33.3%
Illicit Drugs Only	42.0%	92.1%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	49.1%	76.7%

**Figure 5.4. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Specific Types of Crime in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**



**Figure 5.5. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Specific Types of Crime in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998**



Only inmates who had ever used alcohol or drugs were asked if they had ever served time in a Texas prison. Because older inmates were more likely to have previously served time in a Texas prison, the relationship between recidivism and type of substance abuse/dependence was examined within each age group. Among 17 to 24 year-olds, those who abused or were dependent on alcohol or drugs and alcohol in combination were more likely than other inmates to have served time in a Texas prison (Table 5.11). Among 24 to 34 year-olds, inmates who misused drugs, whether alone or in combination with alcohol, were the most likely to have served time. Among the oldest inmates, there were no significant differences by substance use problem status.

*Factors Most  
Strongly Associated  
with Violent Crime*

According to the US Department of Justice, an estimated four in ten women who committed violent crime were perceived by their victims as being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of the crime.<sup>4</sup> This section focuses on violent crime and the role of substances, while controlling for other associated factors.

Several variables were associated with past-year violent crime at the bivariate level (Table 5.12). Table 5.13 shows the factors most likely to predict committing a violent crime in the past year when all other factors examined were held constant.<sup>5</sup> The variables used in this analysis are those which were significantly associated with committing a violent crime in the past year at the bivariate level (see Table 5.12). When controlling for other factors, having had children decreased the risks for committing a violent crime. Being in the youngest age group, ever having run away as a child, being abused as a child, and drug abuse/dependence increased the risks for committing a violent crime in the past year.

**Table 5.11. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Any Substance and Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence and Age: 1998**

	Age		
	17-24	25-34	35+
All Inmates	5.8%	28.2%	36.8%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	-	23.5%	26.1%
Alcohol Only	22.2%	14.3%	44.4%
Illicit Drugs Only	3.5%	31.8%	44.6%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	14.3%	33.3%	44.6%
- Less than .5 percent			

**Table 5.12. Percentage of Female TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Selected Variables: 1998**

<b>Employment Status</b>	
Full-time	11.9%
Part-time	14.7%
Other	19.6%
Unemployed	22.8%
<b>Had Children</b>	
No	28.2%
Yes	12.8%
<b>Childhood Neglect and/or Poverty</b>	
No	12.5%
Yes	19.0%
<b>Childhood Abuse</b>	
No	11.4%
Yes	22.2%
<b>Ran Away from Home as Child</b>	
No	10.4%
Yes	21.6%
<b>Family Member Ever Incarcerated</b>	
No	12.4%
Yes	19.4%
<b>Ever in Foster Care</b>	
No	14.4%
Yes	31.8%
<b>Gambling Problem in Past Year</b>	
No	14.4%
Yes	26.2%
<b>Ever Had a Mental Health Problem Interfere with Life</b>	
No	12.2%
Yes	19.3%
<b>Abuse of or Dependence on Illicit Drug in Past Year</b>	
No	10.7%
Yes	20.1%

**Table 5.13. Estimated Odds Ratios for Logistic Regression of Violent Crime During Past Year on Selected Variables: Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, 1998\*\***

	<u>Odds Ratio</u>
<b>Demographic Variables</b>	
Age (35+ is reference.)	
17-24	2.4 *
25-34	1.5
Had Children	0.5 *
<b>Other Variables</b>	
Ever Ran Away During Childhood	1.8 *
Abused During Childhood	1.8 *
<b>Drug Abuse/Dependence</b>	1.8 *

\* Significant at  $p \leq .05$

\*\*  $n=642$ ,  $DF=6$

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> J.M. Chaiken and M.R. Chaiken, "Crime Rates and the Active Offender," in J.K. Wilson (ed.), *Crime and Public Policy* (pp.203-229), New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1983.
- <sup>2</sup> J.C. Ball, L. Rosen, J.A. Flueck, and D.N. Nurco, "The Criminality of Heroin Addicts When Addicted and When Off Opiates," in J.A. Inciardi (Ed.), *Drugs and Crime* (pp.39-65), Beverly Hills: Sage Publications; 1981; J.C. Ball, J.W. Shaffer, and D.N. Nurco, "Day-to-Day Criminality of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore: A Study in the Continuity of Offense Rates," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 12 (1983):119-142; B.D. Johnson, P. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, and D.S. Lipton, *Taking Care of Business: The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers*, Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.
- <sup>3</sup> J.C. Merrill, K. Smolar, and H. Liu, "Analyses Done for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Use using Data from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1996," cited in J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.
- <sup>4</sup> US Department of Justice, *Women Offenders*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report (December), Washington DC: US Department of Justice, 1999.
- <sup>5</sup> The odds ratio shown in Table 5.13 represents the relative likelihood of committing a violent crime for inmates in each demographic or other category, as compared to individuals in the "reference" category. Odds ratios take only positive values, have no upper limit, and equal one when no relationship exists. Odds ratios greater than one indicate positive covariation between variables, while odds ratios less than one indicate an inverse relationship. For example, Table 5.13 shows that when all other factors are held constant, inmates 17 to 24 years old were about two and a half times as likely as inmates 35 and older to commit a violent crime.



## Comparisons with Male TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998)

**T**his chapter compares the female TDCJ-ID inmates to the male TDCJ-ID inmates, both interviewed in 1998, to highlight women's and men's different backgrounds and needs. The sample of men was not weighted to match the age and racial/ethnic distribution of the sample of women.

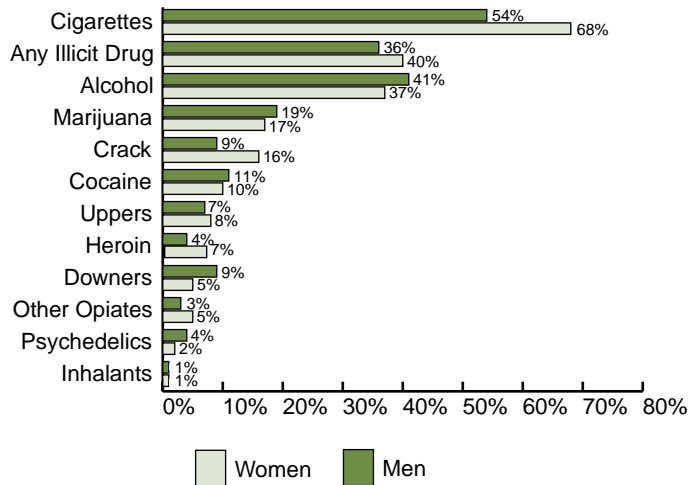
### Prevalence of Substance Use

Women and men were equally likely to use most of the substances at least once during their lives. The exceptions were crack cocaine, which women were more likely to ever use, and downers, which men were more likely to ever use (Table 6.1). Women and men were also equally likely to use most of the substances in the past month before incarceration (Figure 6.1). The exceptions were cigarettes and crack cocaine, which women were more likely to use, and alcohol and downers, which men were more likely to use.

**Table 6.1. Lifetime Substance Use Among  
Female and Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1998**

	Women	Men
Alcohol	89.7%	95.7%
Cigarettes	88.8%	88.5%
Any Illicit Drug	87.1%	85.9%
Marijuana	79.0%	82.2%
Powder Cocaine	59.1%	57.2%
Crack Cocaine	47.6%	34.3%
Psychedelics	30.7%	41.8%
Uppers	30.4%	36.0%
Downers	26.2%	37.5%
Heroin	23.8%	17.6%
Other Opiates	13.2%	17.4%
Inhalants	11.7%	20.7%

**Figure 6.1. Past-Month Substance Use Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Gender: 1998**



## Treatment Needs and Experience

Sixty percent of women and 64 percent of men either abused or were dependent on any substance. Women were less likely than men to abuse or be dependent on alcohol (Table 6.2). Though there was no significant difference in terms of abuse of drugs other than alcohol, women were more likely than men to be drug dependent.

Substantial percentages of both women and men who abused or were dependent on substances acknowledged their substance problem and said that they needed help (Table 6.3). The percentage of inmates who abused or were dependent on substances and who agreed that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible” represented 29 percent of all women and 29 percent of all men. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 27 percent of all women and 24 percent of all men.

**Table 6.2. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
<b>Alcohol</b>		
Abuse	10.5%	17.4%
Dependence	20.2%	28.4%
<b>Illicit Drug and/or Inhalant</b>		
Abuse	9.8%	11.8%
Dependence	42.2%	35.2%
<b>Any Substance</b>		
Abuse	11.8%	17.0%
Dependence	48.0%	46.5%

**Table 6.3. Percentage Who Agreed With Each Statement Among TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	74.2%	66.8%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	69.8%	63.2%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	65.1%	52.7%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	48.9%	45.4%



Similar percentages of women (49 percent) and men (50 percent) had received some kind of treatment or service related to substance abuse in the past. Among inmates who previously served time in a Texas prison, the percentages were also similar, with 60 percent of women and 63 percent of men saying they had previously attended a substance abuse program in prison.

**Factors Related to  
Substance Abuse  
and Dependence**

*Demographic  
Characteristics*

This section compares other behaviors and characteristics of women and men and also the relationship of these behaviors and characteristics to substance abuse and dependence.

With regard to demographics, average ages of women and men were similar, 33 and 32 respectively. Also, the same percentages of women and men (71 percent) completed fewer than 12 years of schooling (Table 6.4). A lower percentage of women than men were Hispanic. Women were more likely than men to be divorced or separated and less likely than men to have never been married. Women generally had more difficult economic circumstances than men in the year before entering prison. Women (48 percent) were less likely to be working full-time than men (65 percent). They were slightly more likely (14 percent) than men (11 percent) to be unemployed. Women (40 percent) were more likely than men (27 percent) to have an annual household income of less than \$10,000.

Among both women and men, Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to have substance use problems (Table 6.5). Also, among both women and men, currently married inmates were less likely than others to have problems with alcohol and/or drugs. Part-time and unemployed inmates were more likely than others to have substance use problems. Completion of high school was not significantly associated with having problems associated with alcohol and/or drugs.

Other factors were differentially associated with substance use problems for women and men. Age was associated for men, but not for women. Men aged 35 and older were less likely than younger men to have problems with substances. For men, those with an annual household income of less than \$20,000 were more likely than others to have substance use problems. For women, there was no significant association between annual household income and substance use problems.

*Children*

Many inmates need support to help preserve ties with their children while in prison and to obtain adequate housing for their children and themselves after release. Eighty-two percent of women and 70 percent of men had children. Seventy-three percent of the women who had dependent children were living with them at the time of their arrest, compared to 52 percent of the men.

Among women, those with substance use problems were less likely than other female inmates to have children. Among women and men with dependent children, those with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to live with their dependent children before incarceration. Women, but not men, who abused or were dependent on substances were less likely to expect to live with their dependent children after release.

**Table 6.4. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample of TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African American	41.3%	34.8%
Anglo	40.7%	32.4%
Hispanic	15.0%	29.0%
Other	3.1%	3.8%
<b>Age</b>		
17-24	16.2%	27.4%
25-29	41.4%	33.9%
35+	42.4%	38.7%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Never married	34.1%	41.8%
Married	28.5%	30.6%
Divorced	20.1%	18.2%
Separated	13.4%	8.3%
Widowed	3.9%	0.9%
Don't know/refused	-	-
<b>Employment Status</b>		
Full-time	48.4%	64.6%
Part-time	15.9%	16.4%
Keeping house	14.5%	1.0%
Unemployed	14.3%	10.5%
Attending school	3.4%	2.3%
Disabled	2.5%	2.3%
Retired	-	0.6%
Don't know/refused	0.6%	2.3%
<b>Household Income</b>		
Less than \$10,000	39.6%	27.0%
\$10,000-\$20,000	19.5%	22.5%
\$20,000-\$30,000	12.6%	14.5%
\$30,000-\$40,000	5.1%	9.5%
\$40,000-\$50,000	2.0%	3.5%
\$50,000 and above	2.8%	6.5%
Don't know/refused	18.4%	16.6%
<b>Education</b>		
Did not complete high school	71.2%	71.0%
High school graduate	16.0%	18.2%
Some college	10.4%	9.1%
College graduate	2.3%	1.7%
Don't know	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

## Health

Nationally, women in state prisons (24 percent) have higher rates of mental illness than men (16 percent).<sup>1</sup> In Texas, female inmates were slightly more likely than male inmates to report having general mental health problems and depression. They were much more likely than men to have sought or received mental health services (Table 6.6).

For both women and men, those who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have general mental health problems, depression, and serious thoughts of suicide. Men who

**Table 6.5. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Selected Demographic Factors and Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Anglo	67.8%	73.9%
African American	53.6%	58.1%
Hispanic	57.3%	59.7%
<b>Age</b>		
17-24	56.7%	63.1%
25-34	63.2%	69.1%
35+	57.7%	59.1%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Married	53.6%	56.5%
Widowed, separated, divorced	59.6%	71.5%
Never married	65.3%	63.6%
<b>Employment Status</b>		
Full-time	53.1%	60.6%
Part-time	69.6%	69.5%
Unemployed	80.4%	72.0%
Other	52.6%	61.2%
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	61.5%	63.4%
High school or above	55.7%	63.9%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
Less than \$10,000	63.4%	68.5%
\$10,000-\$20,000	52.8%	65.3%
\$20,000-\$30,000	63.0%	57.5%
\$30,000+	57.8%	59.9%

**Table 6.6. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
Sought Mental Health Treatment	41.8%	24.6%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	26.6%	12.4%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	23.7%	9.5%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	11.1%	4.6%

abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other male inmates to have sought mental health treatment, been given a mental health diagnosis, and taken medication for a mental health problem. There was no significant association between these variables and substance abuse/dependence among women.

With regard to physical health, women (19 percent) were much less likely than men (47 percent) to have suffered injuries. Women and men who did not abuse or depend on substances were just as likely as inmates with substance use problems to have suffered injuries.

Women were more likely than men to ever have certain illnesses such as allergies, kidney problems, arthritis, asthma, cancer, and tuberculosis (Table 6.7). For both women and men, having substance use problems was not significantly associated with ever having most of the illnesses. The exceptions were among women, where those with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had tuberculosis and less likely than other inmates to have high blood pressure.

Women (44 percent) were more likely than men (25 percent) to report ever having a sexually transmitted disease (STD). However, the percentages of women and men meeting the criteria for being at risk for HIV were approximately the same (50 percent and 48 percent respectively). The risk attributed to unsafe sexual practices was greater for men, while the risk attributed to injecting drug use was greater for women. For both women and men, inmates who were dependent on substances were much more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, either as a result of injecting drug use or as a result of taking sexual risks.

**Table 6.7. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
Allergies	31.5%	20.1%
Kidney Problems	22.0%	7.8%
Arthritis	19.6%	12.0%
Asthma	19.0%	12.4%
High Blood Pressure	19.0%	20.8%
Pneumonia	15.6%	13.4%
Heart Problems	13.7%	10.6%
Cancer	6.7%	1.7%
Thyroid Problems	5.5%	0.5%
Tuberculosis	4.5%	7.2%
Diabetes	4.0%	3.3%
Stroke	2.6%	1.8%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	2.3%	1.8%
Sickle Cell Anemia	1.4%	0.6%

**Table 6.8. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect or Abuse, by Gender: 1998**

	As Child		As Adult	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Neglect*</b>	47.5%	40.2%	61.5%	40.9%
<b>Abuse</b>	50.3%	35.5%	72.4%	60.5%
Physical Abuse**	27.9%	26.9%	67.0%	56.6%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	35.8%	24.2%	46.7%	14.5%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	33.3%	4.7%	26.0%	0.9%

\* *Neglect as child* refers to feeling unloved, being left alone when too young, having inadequate clothing and/or food, being homeless, receiving no care when sick or hurt. *Neglect as adult* excludes "being left alone when too young."

\*\* *Physical Abuse as child* refers to beatings. *Physical Abuse as adult* refers to beatings and being attacked with weapon.

<i>Partner Characteristics</i>	<p>Women (58 percent) were more likely than men (25 percent) to ever live with a partner who had a substance abuse and/or psychological problem. They (41 percent) were more likely than men (16 percent) to ever live with a partner who sold drugs, and they (44 percent) were more likely than men (12 percent) to ever live with a partner who had been incarcerated.</p> <p>For both women and men, those who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to ever live with a partner who had a substance use or psychological problem, a partner who sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated.</p>
<i>Violence and Victimization</i>	<p>Women were more likely than men to have suffered neglect and abuse, especially sexual abuse, as children or adults (Table 6.8). For both women and men, those who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have suffered most forms of neglect and abuse as children or as adults.</p>
<i>Gambling</i>	<p>Women (26 percent) were less likely than men (44 percent) to have gambled weekly in the year before incarceration. Eleven percent of women and 23 percent of men had a gambling related problem. For both women and men, those who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have a gambling problem.</p>
<i>Criminal Behavior</i>	<p>Table 6.9 lists the most commonly committed crimes by inmates in descending order for women. Greater percentages of men reported committing most of the crimes asked about in the survey. Similar percentages of women and men reported stealing from an employer in the past year. Past-year prostitution, forgery or fraud, and shoplifting were reported by greater percentages of women.</p>

**Table 6.9. Past-Year Prevalence of Selected Crimes  
Among TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
Sale of Crack Cocaine	17.0%	17.6%
Shoplifting	16.5%	9.2%
Buying Stolen Goods	13.8%	19.2%
Sale of Drugs Other than Crack	11.7%	21.1%
Prostitution	10.2%	1.3%
Forgery or Fraud	9.3%	6.4%
Carrying Gun on Person	8.2%	23.0%
Assault with No Weapon	7.0%	18.7%
Vandalism	6.5%	8.7%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone	3.9%	6.3%
Burglary	3.8%	12.1%
Stealing From Employer	3.6%	3.7%
Cut Someone With Knife	3.3%	2.9%
Illegal Gambling	2.9%	11.6%
Threatened Someone with Knife	2.6%	3.0%
Robbery with No Weapon	2.4%	4.8%
Threatened Someone with Gun	1.9%	7.2%
Car Theft	1.9%	6.0%
Procuring	1.8%	3.5%
Shot at Someone	1.4%	6.9%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	1.4%	1.0%
Robbery with Gun	1.1%	3.2%
Auto Parts Theft	-	4.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	1.0%
Robbery with Knife	-	0.6%

- Less than .5 percent

Substantial percentages of both women and men were involved with illegal drugs. Women (32 percent) were more likely than men (26 percent) to report that the crime for which they were last sentenced was drug related (i.e. transporting, selling, or possessing drugs). However, women (21 percent) were less likely than men (30 percent) to sell drugs for a profit in the past year. For both women and men, those who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to sell drugs for a profit.

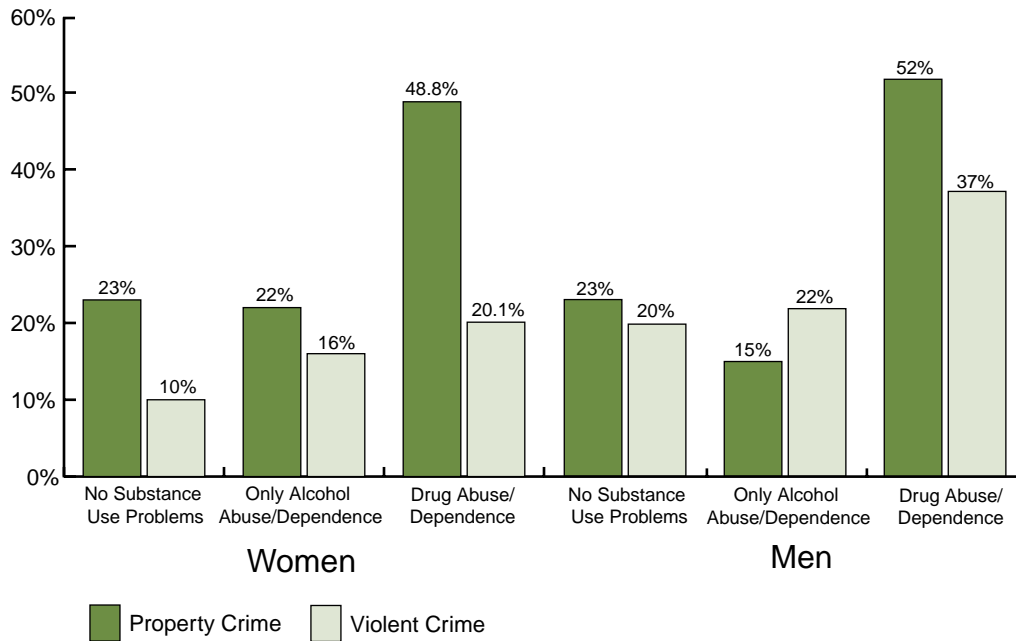
Men (43 percent) were somewhat more likely than women (37 percent) to say that they were high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Among inmates who were drunk or high at the time of the offense, women were much more likely than men to have been using cocaine or crack, and men were much more likely than women to have been drinking alcohol (Table 6.10).

For both women and men, those who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were more likely than others to commit property or violent crime in the past year (Figure 6.2).

**Table 6.10. Substances Used by TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Admitted Being Drunk or High During Most Recent Crime, by Gender: 1998**

	Women	Men
Cocaine/Crack	50.2%	28.6%
Alcohol	28.5%	58.9%
Heroin	17.0%	6.8%
Marijuana	13.2%	2.1%
Uppers	11.1%	6.3%
Downers	2.1%	2.4%
Psychedelics	1.7%	3.0%

**Figure 6.2. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Crime in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence and Gender: 1998**



## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Inmates were considered mentally ill if they reported a current mental health condition or if they reported an overnight stay in a mental hospital or treatment program (US Department of Justice, *Mental Health and Treatment of Inmates and Probationers*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, July 1999).





## Conclusions

This study has documented a need for substance abuse treatment among female TDCJ-ID inmates. Out of the 60 percent of prisoners who abused or were dependent on alcohol and/or drugs, 48 percent were dependent on substances and needed treatment. Twelve percent abused substances and should receive intervention or treatment services to prevent their substance abuse from progressing to substance dependence. Since individual motivation is often a factor in how inmates respond to treatment services, it is important to note that of the 60 percent of inmates who abused or were dependent on substances, 87 percent acknowledged their substance use problems and/or expressed motivation for treatment. Almost half of the prisoners who abused or were dependent on substances reported that they were “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” They represented 29 percent of all inmates. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 27 percent of all inmates. These inmates would need publicly funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once released.

Access to treatment is especially important considering the relationship between crime and substance abuse/dependence. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were more likely than other inmates to sell drugs, engage in prostitution or procuring, or commit a property or violent crime in the past year. Moreover, among inmates who had ever used substances and had previously served time in a Texas prison, 44 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 19 percent said a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the most important single reason for returning to prison, 25 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

Inmates with substance abuse problems would also benefit from programs that address some of the other problems especially prevalent among them. For example, inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to suffer from general mental health problems, especially depression, to sustain injuries, and to contract STDs. Injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors were also more prevalent among inmates who abused or were dependent on substances. In addition inmates with substance use problems were more likely to have suffered neglect and abuse as children or as adults. The high rates of neglect and abuse among female prisoners suggest that programs are needed to address trauma resulting from violence and other consequences of previous mistreatment.

This study showed that female TDCJ-ID inmates are at high risk for HIV due to their previous injecting drug use and risky sexual behaviors. Thus, prisons can be a critical setting for detecting and treating HIV, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases and for educating inmates about these diseases. Education programs can focus on preventing transmission of infections after prisoners are released. In summary, in-prison and follow-up treatment programs should comprehensively address not only drug and alcohol problem behaviors, but the many social, psychological, and health related problems associated with them.

## APPENDIX A

### Substance Use Prevalence Tables

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**Appendix A1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
	(not past month)				
<b>Cigarettes</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
17-24	88.5%	56.7%	16.3%	15.4%	11.5%
25-34	88.3%	71.1%	6.0%	11.3%	11.7%
35 & older	89.3%	69.1%	9.9%	10.3%	10.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
17-24	83.7%	34.6%	35.6%	13.5%	16.3%
25-34	90.6%	35.0%	30.1%	25.6%	9.4%
35 & older	91.2%	39.0%	25.0%	27.2%	8.8%
<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
17-24	82.7%	31.7%	16.3%	34.6%	17.3%
25-34	78.2%	19.9%	19.2%	39.1%	21.8%
35 & older	78.3%	9.6%	10.3%	58.5%	21.7%
<b>Inhalants</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>88.3%</b>
17-24	14.4%	2.9%	1.0%	10.6%	85.6%
25-34	12.8%	0.8%	-	12.0%	87.2%
35 & older	9.6%	-	-	9.6%	90.4%
<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>
17-24	50.0%	15.4%	14.4%	20.2%	50.0%
25-34	60.4%	11.7%	12.5%	36.2%	39.6%
35 & older	61.4%	6.3%	10.7%	44.5%	38.6%
<b>Crack</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>
17-24	21.2%	7.7%	4.8%	8.7%	78.8%
25-34	53.2%	17.4%	14.0%	21.9%	46.8%
35 & older	52.2%	18.0%	18.0%	16.2%	47.8%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	<b>70.2%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>
17-24	54.8%	21.2%	13.5%	20.2%	45.2%
25-34	72.9%	24.8%	19.5%	28.6%	27.1%
35 & older	73.5%	22.8%	22.1%	28.7%	26.5%
<b>Uppers</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>69.6%</b>
17-24	27.9%	4.8%	13.5%	9.6%	72.1%
25-34	33.8%	12.4%	6.4%	15.0%	66.2%
35 & older	27.9%	5.1%	3.3%	19.5%	72.1%
<b>Downers</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>
17-24	29.8%	5.8%	14.4%	9.6%	70.2%
25-34	24.4%	6.8%	5.3%	12.4%	75.6%
35 & older	26.5%	3.7%	2.9%	19.9%	73.5%
<b>Heroin</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>
17-24	14.4%	6.7%	4.8%	2.9%	85.6%
25-34	22.2%	6.4%	3.8%	12.0%	77.8%
35 & older	29.0%	6.6%	2.2%	20.2%	71.0%
<b>Other Opiates</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>
17-24	16.3%	8.7%	3.8%	3.8%	83.7%
25-34	12.8%	4.5%	2.6%	5.6%	87.2%
35 & older	12.5%	2.9%	1.8%	7.7%	87.5%
<b>Psychedelics</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>
17-24	37.5%	7.7%	6.7%	23.1%	62.5%
25-34	31.2%	1.5%	3.0%	26.7%	68.8%
35 & older	27.6%	-	-	26.8%	72.4%
<b>Any Illicit Drugs</b>	<b>87.1%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
17-24	85.6%	41.3%	22.1%	22.1%	14.4%
25-34	88.3%	46.2%	21.4%	20.7%	11.7%
35 & older	86.4%	33.5%	23.5%	29.4%	13.6%

- Less than 0.5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

*Appendix A: Substance Use Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix A2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female African American TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
			(not past month)		
<b>Cigarettes</b>	<b>83.4%</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
17-24	80.9%	48.9%	14.9%	17.0%	19.1%
25-34	77.5%	58.4%	5.6%	13.5%	22.5%
35 & older	88.4%	68.2%	10.9%	9.3%	11.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
17-24	72.3%	25.5%	36.2%	10.6%	27.7%
25-34	86.5%	36.0%	31.5%	19.1%	13.5%
35 & older	90.7%	43.4%	18.6%	28.7%	9.3%
<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
17-24	76.6%	31.9%	14.9%	29.8%	23.4%
25-34	69.7%	12.4%	21.3%	36.0%	30.3%
35 & older	78.3%	8.5%	10.1%	59.7%	21.7%
<b>Inhalants</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>95.5%</b>
17-24	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
25-34	1.1%	-	-	1.1%	98.9%
35 & older	7.8%	-	-	7.8%	92.2%
<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>57.2%</b>
17-24	27.7%	14.9%	4.3%	8.5%	72.3%
25-34	29.5%	-	5.7%	23.9%	70.5%
35 & older	57.4%	3.1%	3.9%	50.4%	42.6%
<b>Crack</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>
17-24	14.9%	8.5%	-	6.4%	85.1%
25-34	61.4%	22.7%	18.2%	20.5%	38.6%
35 & older	69.0%	25.6%	24.8%	18.6%	31.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	<b>66.1%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>
17-24	34.0%	21.3%	2.1%	10.6%	66.0%
25-34	64.0%	22.5%	20.2%	21.3%	36.0%
35 & older	79.1%	28.7%	27.1%	23.3%	20.9%
<b>Uppers</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
17-24	6.4%	-	4.3%	2.1%	93.6%
25-34	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
35 & older	14.0%	-	-	14.0%	86.0%
<b>Downers</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>
17-24	17.0%	4.3%	4.3%	8.5%	83.0%
25-34	10.1%	-	3.4%	6.7%	89.9%
35 & older	21.7%	-	3.1%	18.6%	78.3%
<b>Heroin</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>
17-24	8.5%	6.4%	2.1%	-	91.5%
25-34	3.4%	-	-	3.4%	96.6%
35 & older	20.2%	4.7%	1.6%	14.0%	79.8%
<b>Other Opiates</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>
17-24	14.9%	8.5%	2.1%	4.3%	85.1%
25-34	3.4%	-	-	3.4%	96.6%
35 & older	6.2%	0.8%	0.8%	4.7%	93.8%
<b>Psychedelics</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>
17-24	8.5%	2.1%	2.1%	4.3%	91.5%
25-34	10.1%	-	1.1%	9.0%	89.9%
35 & older	10.1%	-	-	10.1%	89.9%
<b>Any Illicit Drugs</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
17-24	78.7%	38.3%	14.9%	25.5%	21.3%
25-34	83.1%	32.6%	27.0%	23.6%	16.9%
35 & older	87.6%	33.3%	27.9%	26.4%	12.4%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

**Appendix A3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among  
Female Anglo TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
<b>Cigarettes</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
17-24	100.0%	75.8%	18.2%	6.1%	0.0%
25-34	96.8%	84.9%	4.8%	7.1%	3.2%
35 & older	89.2%	72.5%	5.9%	10.8%	10.8%
<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
17-24	93.9%	48.5%	33.3%	12.1%	6.1%
25-34	93.7%	34.1%	28.6%	31.0%	6.3%
35 & older	91.2%	36.3%	29.4%	25.5%	8.8%
<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
17-24	100.0%	45.5%	18.2%	36.4%	-
25-34	85.7%	27.8%	20.6%	37.3%	14.3%
35 & older	79.4%	9.8%	10.8%	58.8%	20.6%
<b>Inhalants</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>
17-24	24.2%	9.1%	3.0%	12.1%	75.8%
25-34	16.7%	0.8%	-	15.9%	83.3%
35 & older	11.9%	-	-	11.9%	88.1%
<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>
17-24	75.8%	15.2%	27.3%	33.3%	24.2%
25-34	80.2%	13.5%	14.3%	52.4%	19.8%
35 & older	64.7%	10.8%	13.7%	40.2%	35.3%
<b>Crack</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>
17-24	30.3%	9.1%	12.1%	9.1%	69.7%
25-34	53.2%	16.7%	11.9%	24.6%	46.8%
35 & older	34.3%	9.8%	12.7%	11.8%	65.7%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
17-24	78.8%	21.2%	27.3%	30.3%	21.2%
25-34	81.0%	23.8%	17.5%	39.7%	19.0%
35 & older	66.7%	18.6%	13.7%	34.3%	33.3%
<b>Uppers</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
17-24	69.7%	12.1%	36.4%	21.2%	30.3%
25-34	60.3%	23.8%	11.9%	24.6%	39.7%
35 & older	49.0%	12.7%	7.8%	28.4%	51.0%
<b>Downers</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>
17-24	48.5%	9.1%	30.3%	9.1%	51.5%
25-34	39.7%	13.5%	7.1%	19.0%	60.3%
35 & older	33.3%	7.8%	2.9%	22.5%	66.7%
<b>Heroin</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>69.0%</b>
17-24	24.2%	9.1%	9.1%	6.1%	75.8%
25-34	28.6%	7.9%	6.3%	14.3%	71.4%
35 & older	36.3%	7.8%	2.9%	25.5%	63.7%
<b>Other Opiates</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>
17-24	24.2%	12.1%	6.1%	6.1%	75.8%
25-34	20.6%	7.9%	4.8%	7.9%	79.4%
35 & older	19.6%	4.9%	2.9%	11.8%	80.4%
<b>Psychedelics</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>41.8%</b>	<b>49.4%</b>
17-24	78.8%	15.2%	18.2%	45.5%	21.2%
25-34	48.4%	3.2%	5.6%	39.7%	51.6%
35 & older	44.1%	1.0%	-	43.1%	55.9%
<b>Any Illicit Drugs</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
17-24	100.0%	60.6%	27.3%	12.1%	-
25-34	92.9%	57.1%	19.0%	16.7%	7.1%
35 & older	85.3%	36.3%	17.6%	31.4%	14.7%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

*Appendix A: Substance Use Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix A4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female Hispanic TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
<b>Cigarettes</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
17-24	85.7%	42.9%	19.0%	23.8%	14.3%
25-34	86.4%	61.4%	9.1%	15.9%	13.6%
35 & older	90.3%	64.5%	16.1%	9.7%	9.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
17-24	90.5%	38.1%	33.3%	19.0%	9.5%
25-34	88.6%	34.1%	31.8%	22.7%	11.4%
35 & older	93.5%	29.0%	38.7%	25.8%	6.5%
<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>
17-24	66.7%	14.3%	14.3%	38.1%	33.3%
25-34	72.7%	13.6%	11.4%	47.7%	27.3%
35 & older	71.0%	6.5%	6.5%	58.1%	29.0%
<b>Inhalants</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
17-24	23.8%	-	-	23.8%	76.2%
25-34	20.5%	2.3%	-	18.2%	79.5%
35 & older	6.5%	-	-	6.5%	93.5%
<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>63.5%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>
17-24	57.1%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	42.9%
25-34	65.9%	29.5%	20.5%	15.9%	34.1%
35 & older	64.5%	3.2%	22.6%	38.7%	35.5%
<b>Crack</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
17-24	23.8%	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%	76.2%
25-34	36.4%	6.8%	13.6%	15.9%	63.6%
35 & older	35.5%	6.5%	6.5%	22.6%	64.5%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>
17-24	61.9%	23.8%	19.0%	19.0%	38.1%
25-34	68.2%	29.5%	27.3%	11.4%	31.8%
35 & older	71.0%	6.5%	25.8%	38.7%	29.0%
<b>Uppers</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>84.4%</b>
17-24	9.5%	4.8%	-	4.8%	90.5%
25-34	15.9%	4.5%	4.5%	6.8%	84.1%
35 & older	19.4%	-	3.2%	16.1%	80.6%
<b>Downers</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
17-24	28.6%	4.8%	14.3%	9.5%	71.4%
25-34	11.4%	2.3%	2.3%	6.8%	88.6%
35 & older	16.1%	3.2%	-	12.9%	83.9%
<b>Heroin</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>67.7%</b>
17-24	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	85.7%
25-34	38.6%	11.4%	4.5%	22.7%	61.4%
35 & older	35.5%	12.9%	3.2%	19.4%	64.5%
<b>Other Opiates</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
17-24	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	-	90.5%
25-34	9.1%	4.5%	-	4.5%	90.9%
35 & older	9.7%	3.2%	-	6.5%	90.3%
<b>Psychedelics</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>71.9%</b>
17-24	28.6%	9.5%	-	19.0%	71.4%
25-34	22.7%	-	-	22.7%	77.3%
35 & older	35.5%	-	-	35.5%	64.5%
<b>Any Illicit Drugs</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
17-24	76.2%	23.8%	28.6%	23.8%	23.8%
25-34	86.4%	43.2%	20.5%	22.7%	13.6%
35 & older	83.9%	16.1%	29.0%	38.7%	16.1%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration





## APPENDIX B

### Crime Prevalence Tables

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**Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
17-24	25.2%	4.9%	1.9%	18.4%	74.8%
25-34	16.2%	-	3.0%	12.8%	83.8%
35 & older	14.3%	1.5%	1.5%	11.4%	85.7%
<b>Car Theft</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>90.5%</b>
17-24	15.4%	1.9%	1.0%	12.5%	84.6%
25-34	10.6%	1.5%	1.1%	7.9%	89.4%
35 & older	6.3%	-	-	5.5%	93.8%
<b>Auto Parts Theft</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>
17-24	3.8%	-	1.0%	2.9%	96.2%
25-34	1.9%	-	-	1.5%	98.1%
35 & older	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	98.2%
<b>Shoplifting</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>
17-24	60.6%	11.5%	14.4%	34.6%	39.4%
25-34	48.9%	7.5%	8.6%	32.7%	51.1%
35 & older	43.0%	5.1%	8.1%	29.8%	57.0%
<b>Forgery or Fraud</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
17-24	22.1%	1.0%	6.7%	14.4%	77.9%
25-34	34.6%	4.1%	7.1%	23.3%	65.4%
35 & older	34.9%	2.2%	5.9%	26.8%	65.1%
<b>Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>93.3%</b>
17-24	8.7%	1.0%	-	7.7%	91.3%
25-34	7.9%	0.8%	1.9%	5.3%	92.1%
35 & older	4.8%	-	-	4.4%	95.2%
<b>Buying Stolen Goods</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>
17-24	30.8%	10.6%	9.6%	10.6%	69.2%
25-34	23.7%	6.4%	7.1%	10.2%	76.3%
35 & older	22.4%	5.1%	6.6%	10.7%	77.6%
<b>Robbery with No Weapon</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>93.9%</b>
17-24	9.6%	1.0%	2.9%	5.8%	90.4%
25-34	7.1%	1.1%	2.6%	3.4%	92.9%
35 & older	3.7%	-	-	3.3%	96.3%
<b>Robbery with Gun</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>
17-24	8.7%	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%	91.3%
25-34	1.9%	-	-	1.5%	98.1%
35 & older	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	98.2%
<b>Robbery with Knife</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>
17-24	2.9%	1.0%	-	1.9%	97.1%
25-34	-	-	-	-	99.6%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	99.6%
<b>Gambling</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>94.2%</b>
17-24	10.6%	6.7%	-	3.8%	89.4%
25-34	4.5%	-	2.3%	1.9%	95.5%
35 & older	5.1%	1.1%	0.7%	3.3%	94.9%
<b>Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
17-24	37.5%	20.2%	7.7%	9.6%	62.5%
25-34	26.4%	9.4%	5.7%	11.3%	73.6%
35 & older	25.4%	10.7%	4.0%	10.7%	74.6%
<b>Drug Sales -- Other Drugs</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>
17-24	36.5%	13.5%	5.8%	17.3%	63.5%
25-34	28.3%	7.9%	4.5%	15.8%	71.7%
35 & older	25.0%	4.4%	3.7%	16.9%	75.0%

*Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Assault with No Weapon</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>
17-24	39.4%	2.9%	11.5%	25.0%	60.6%
25-34	19.5%	2.3%	5.6%	11.7%	80.5%
35 & older	14.0%	1.5%	1.8%	10.7%	86.0%
<b>Threat with Knife</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
17-24	10.6%	1.9%	1.9%	6.7%	89.4%
25-34	6.0%	-	2.3%	3.4%	94.0%
35 & older	5.5%	1.1%	1.1%	3.3%	94.5%
<b>Threat with Gun</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
17-24	8.7%	1.9%	2.9%	3.8%	91.3%
25-34	6.0%	-	0.8%	4.9%	94.0%
35 & older	8.5%	0.7%	0.7%	7.0%	91.5%
<b>Cutting Someone With Knife</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>
17-24	6.7%	-	1.9%	4.8%	93.3%
25-34	10.9%	0.8%	3.8%	6.4%	89.1%
35 & older	9.9%	-	2.2%	7.4%	90.1%
<b>Shooting at Someone</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
17-24	8.7%	1.9%	2.9%	3.8%	91.3%
25-34	6.0%	-	-	5.7%	94.0%
35 & older	11.4%	-	1.1%	10.3%	88.6%
<b>Carrying Gun on Person</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
17-24	25.0%	7.7%	5.8%	11.5%	75.0%
25-34	17.7%	5.3%	4.2%	8.3%	82.3%
35 & older	21.0%	2.6%	2.6%	15.8%	79.0%
<b>Serious Injury or Murder</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>91.6%</b>
17-24	11.5%	4.8%	1.9%	4.8%	88.5%
25-34	7.9%	-	4.1%	3.8%	92.1%
35 & older	7.7%	1.5%	1.1%	5.1%	92.3%
<b>Sexual Assault or Rape</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.7%</b>
17-24	1.0%	-	1.0%	-	99.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	99.6%
<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>
17-24	9.6%	1.9%	3.8%	3.8%	90.4%
25-34	22.6%	9.0%	3.0%	10.5%	77.4%
35 & older	20.7%	6.6%	3.3%	10.7%	79.3%
<b>Procuring</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>
17-24	4.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	95.2%
25-34	1.5%	-	-	0.8%	98.5%
35 & older	4.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%	96.0%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>83.5%</b>
17-24	23.1%	1.0%	11.5%	10.6%	76.9%
25-34	18.0%	1.5%	6.0%	10.5%	82.0%
35 & older	12.5%	1.1%	2.2%	9.2%	87.5%
<b>Stealing From Employer</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>88.0%</b>
17-24	6.7%	1.9%	-	4.8%	93.3%
25-34	13.5%	1.1%	3.8%	8.6%	86.5%
35 & older	12.5%	-	2.9%	9.6%	87.5%
<b>Other Crime Not Mentioned</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>94.1%</b>
17-24	6.7%	2.9%	1.9%	1.9%	93.3%
25-34	7.1%	1.5%	1.5%	4.1%	92.9%
35 & older	4.4%	-	1.1%	2.9%	95.6%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

**Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female African American TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>
17-24	14.9%	2.1%	2.1%	10.6%	85.1%
25-34	10.1%	-	2.2%	7.9%	89.9%
35 & older	13.2%	2.3%	1.6%	9.3%	86.8%
<b>Car Theft</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>92.8%</b>
17-24	8.5%	-	-	8.5%	91.5%
25-34	9.0%	-	2.2%	6.7%	91.0%
35 & older	5.4%	0.8%	0.8%	3.9%	94.6%
<b>Auto Parts Theft</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
17-24	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
25-34	1.1%	-	1.1%	-	98.9%
35 & older	1.6%	-	-	1.6%	98.4%
<b>Shoplifting</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>54.0%</b>
17-24	59.6%	12.8%	12.8%	34.0%	40.4%
25-34	47.2%	5.6%	9.0%	32.6%	52.8%
35 & older	40.3%	6.2%	9.3%	24.8%	59.7%
<b>Forgery or Fraud</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>
17-24	17.0%	2.1%	6.4%	8.5%	83.0%
25-34	24.7%	3.4%	2.2%	19.1%	75.3%
35 & older	37.2%	3.9%	4.7%	28.7%	62.8%
<b>Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>
17-24	6.4%	-	-	6.4%	93.6%
25-34	5.6%	-	2.2%	3.4%	94.4%
35 & older	6.2%	0.8%	-	5.4%	93.8%
<b>Buying Stolen Goods</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>
17-24	27.7%	12.8%	8.5%	6.4%	72.3%
25-34	24.7%	5.6%	9.0%	10.1%	75.3%
35 & older	24.8%	6.2%	6.2%	12.4%	75.2%
<b>Robbery with No Weapon</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
17-24	6.4%	-	6.4%	-	93.6%
25-34	11.2%	2.2%	4.5%	4.5%	88.8%
35 & older	5.4%	0.8%	-	4.7%	94.6%
<b>Robbery with Gun</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>
17-24	10.6%	6.4%	-	4.3%	89.4%
25-34	3.4%	-	1.1%	2.2%	96.6%
35 & older	1.6%	-	-	1.6%	98.4%
<b>Robbery with Knife</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>98.9%</b>
17-24	4.3%	2.1%	-	2.1%	95.7%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	0.8%	-	-	0.8%	99.2%
<b>Gambling</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>
17-24	10.6%	8.5%	-	2.1%	89.4%
25-34	3.4%	-	1.1%	2.2%	96.6%
35 & older	3.9%	1.6%	-	2.3%	96.1%
<b>Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>59.5%</b>
17-24	46.8%	23.4%	12.8%	10.6%	53.2%
25-34	43.2%	12.5%	11.4%	19.3%	56.8%
35 & older	36.4%	13.2%	3.9%	19.4%	63.6%
<b>Drug Sales -- Other Drugs</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>83.7%</b>
17-24	23.4%	8.5%	4.3%	10.6%	76.6%
25-34	12.5%	2.3%	1.1%	9.1%	87.5%
35 & older	16.3%	2.3%	0.8%	13.2%	83.7%

*Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female African American TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Assault with No Weapon</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
17-24	40.4%	2.1%	10.6%	27.7%	59.6%
25-34	22.5%	2.2%	6.7%	13.5%	77.5%
35 & older	14.7%	2.3%	3.1%	9.3%	85.3%
<b>Threat with Knife</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
17-24	17.0%	4.3%	4.3%	8.5%	83.0%
25-34	9.0%	-	4.5%	4.5%	91.0%
35 & older	5.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	94.6%
<b>Threat with Gun</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>92.1%</b>
17-24	8.5%	2.1%	4.3%	2.1%	91.5%
25-34	5.6%	-	-	5.6%	94.4%
35 & older	9.3%	0.8%	0.8%	7.8%	90.7%
<b>Cutting Someone With Knife</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>84.1%</b>
17-24	12.8%	-	4.3%	8.5%	87.2%
25-34	19.1%	2.2%	9.0%	7.9%	80.9%
35 & older	14.7%	0.8%	3.9%	10.1%	85.3%
<b>Shooting at Someone</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>88.7%</b>
17-24	10.6%	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	89.4%
25-34	5.6%	-	-	5.6%	94.4%
35 & older	15.5%	-	0.8%	14.7%	84.5%
<b>Carrying Gun on Person</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>
17-24	23.4%	14.9%	6.4%	2.1%	76.6%
25-34	19.1%	3.4%	4.5%	11.2%	80.9%
35 & older	27.1%	2.3%	3.9%	20.9%	72.9%
<b>Serious Injury or Murder</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
17-24	12.8%	6.4%	2.1%	4.3%	87.2%
25-34	6.7%	-	2.2%	4.5%	93.3%
35 & older	8.5%	1.6%	1.6%	5.4%	91.5%
<b>Sexual Assault or Rape</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>100.0%</b>
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>
17-24	8.5%	2.1%	-	6.4%	91.5%
25-34	25.8%	9.0%	4.5%	12.4%	74.2%
35 & older	20.9%	5.4%	2.3%	13.2%	79.1%
<b>Procuring</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>
17-24	4.3%	2.1%	-	2.1%	95.7%
25-34	1.1%	-	1.1%	-	98.9%
35 & older	5.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	94.6%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>
17-24	17.0%	2.1%	12.8%	2.1%	83.0%
25-34	18.0%	2.2%	7.9%	7.9%	82.0%
35 & older	13.2%	2.3%	3.1%	7.8%	86.8%
<b>Stealing From Employer</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>92.8%</b>
17-24	4.3%	2.1%	-	2.1%	95.7%
25-34	6.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.4%	93.3%
35 & older	8.5%	-	2.3%	6.2%	91.5%
<b>Other Crime Not Mentioned</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
17-24	8.5%	4.3%	2.1%	2.1%	91.5%
25-34	6.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.4%	93.3%
35 & older	3.9%	0.8%	-	3.1%	96.1%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

**Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Anglo TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>
17-24	34.4%	6.3%	-	28.1%	65.6%
25-34	18.3%	-	3.2%	15.1%	81.7%
35 & older	14.7%	-	2.0%	12.7%	85.3%
<b>Car Theft</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>
17-24	18.2%	-	3.0%	15.2%	81.8%
25-34	11.9%	2.4%	0.8%	8.7%	88.1%
35 & older	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
<b>Auto Parts Theft</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	-	-	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	3.2%	-	-	3.2%	96.8%
35 & older	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%
<b>Shoplifting</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>
17-24	66.7%	9.1%	24.2%	33.3%	33.3%
25-34	53.2%	7.1%	8.7%	37.3%	46.8%
35 & older	45.1%	5.9%	7.8%	31.4%	54.9%
<b>Forgery or Fraud</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>58.6%</b>
17-24	33.3%	-	9.1%	24.2%	66.7%
25-34	46.8%	5.6%	11.9%	29.4%	53.2%
35 & older	37.3%	1.0%	8.8%	27.5%	62.7%
<b>Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	-	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>94.6%</b>
17-24	9.1%	3.0%	-	6.1%	90.9%
25-34	7.1%	-	1.6%	5.6%	92.9%
35 & older	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
<b>Buying Stolen Goods</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>
17-24	30.3%	6.1%	15.2%	9.1%	69.7%
25-34	24.6%	5.6%	6.3%	12.7%	75.4%
35 & older	22.5%	3.9%	6.9%	11.8%	77.5%
<b>Robbery with No Weapon</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	-	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
17-24	9.1%	3.0%	-	6.1%	90.9%
25-34	4.8%	-	2.4%	2.4%	95.2%
35 & older	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
<b>Robbery with Gun</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	-	-	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>98.1%</b>
17-24	3.0%	3.0%	-	-	97.0%
25-34	0.8%	-	-	0.8%	99.2%
35 & older	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
<b>Robbery with Knife</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	-	-	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	0.8%	-	-	0.8%	99.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Gambling</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
17-24	12.1%	6.1%	-	6.1%	87.9%
25-34	6.4%	0.8%	3.2%	2.4%	93.6%
35 & older	4.9%	-	1.0%	3.9%	95.1%
<b>Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>83.5%</b>
17-24	27.3%	18.2%	-	9.1%	72.7%
25-34	17.5%	7.9%	2.4%	7.1%	82.5%
35 & older	11.8%	8.8%	2.0%	1.0%	88.2%
<b>Drug Sales -- Other Drugs</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>
17-24	48.5%	18.2%	9.1%	21.2%	51.5%
25-34	38.9%	11.9%	7.1%	19.8%	61.1%
35 & older	32.4%	7.8%	6.9%	17.6%	67.6%

*Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Anglo TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Assault with No Weapon</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>
17-24	36.4%	3.0%	12.1%	21.2%	63.6%
25-34	18.3%	0.8%	5.6%	11.9%	81.7%
35 & older	10.8%	1.0%	-	9.8%	89.2%
<b>Threat with Knife</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	5.6%	0.8%	1.6%	3.2%	94.4%
35 & older	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	96.1%
<b>Threat with Gun</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>
17-24	6.1%	3.0%	-	3.0%	93.9%
25-34	7.1%	0.8%	0.8%	5.6%	92.9%
35 & older	9.8%	1.0%	1.0%	7.8%	90.2%
<b>Cutting Someone With Knife</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	7.9%	-	1.6%	6.3%	92.1%
35 & older	4.9%	-	1.0%	3.9%	95.1%
<b>Shooting at Someone</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	6.4%	-	-	6.4%	93.6%
35 & older	9.8%	-	2.0%	7.8%	90.2%
<b>Carrying Gun on Person</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>83.1%</b>
17-24	21.2%	3.0%	6.1%	12.1%	78.8%
25-34	17.6%	6.4%	4.0%	7.2%	82.4%
35 & older	14.7%	2.9%	2.0%	9.8%	85.3%
<b>Serious Injury or Murder</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>91.2%</b>
17-24	12.1%	6.1%	3.0%	3.0%	87.9%
25-34	7.9%	-	4.0%	4.0%	92.1%
35 & older	8.8%	2.0%	1.0%	5.9%	91.2%
<b>Sexual Assault or Rape</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.6%</b>
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	1.0%	-	1.0%	-	99.0%
<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>
17-24	15.2%	3.0%	9.1%	3.0%	84.8%
25-34	23.8%	11.1%	3.2%	9.5%	76.2%
35 & older	22.8%	7.9%	5.0%	9.9%	77.2%
<b>Procuring</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>98.9%</b>
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	0.8%	-	-	0.8%	99.2%
35 & older	2.0%	1.0%	-	1.0%	98.0%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>
17-24	27.3%	-	9.1%	18.2%	72.7%
25-34	23.0%	0.8%	7.1%	15.1%	77.0%
35 & older	13.7%	-	2.0%	11.8%	86.3%
<b>Stealing From Employer</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>81.2%</b>
17-24	9.1%	-	-	9.1%	90.9%
25-34	20.6%	0.8%	6.3%	13.5%	79.4%
35 & older	19.6%	-	4.9%	14.7%	80.4%
<b>Other Crime Not Mentioned</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
17-24	6.1%	3.0%	-	3.0%	93.9%
25-34	7.1%	1.6%	1.6%	4.0%	92.9%
35 & older	6.9%	-	2.9%	3.9%	93.1%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

**Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Hispanic TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
17-24	38.1%	9.5%	4.8%	23.8%	61.9%
25-34	22.7%	2.3%	4.5%	15.9%	77.3%
35 & older	9.7%	3.2%	-	6.5%	90.3%
<b>Car Theft</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>
17-24	28.6%	9.5%	-	19.0%	71.4%
25-34	7.0%	2.3%	-	4.7%	93.0%
35 & older	3.2%	-	-	3.2%	96.8%
<b>Auto Parts Theft</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>
17-24	9.5%	-	4.8%	4.8%	90.5%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Shoplifting</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>
17-24	57.1%	14.3%	4.8%	38.1%	42.9%
25-34	45.5%	11.4%	9.1%	25.0%	54.5%
35 & older	48.4%	-	3.2%	45.2%	51.6%
<b>Forgery or Fraud</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>82.3%</b>
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	20.5%	-	4.5%	15.9%	79.5%
35 & older	16.1%	-	3.2%	12.9%	83.9%
<b>Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	13.6%	2.3%	2.3%	9.1%	86.4%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Buying Stolen Goods</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
17-24	38.1%	14.3%	-	23.8%	61.9%
25-34	20.5%	9.1%	6.8%	4.5%	79.5%
35 & older	12.9%	3.2%	9.7%	-	87.1%
<b>Robbery with No Weapon</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Robbery with Gun</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>96.8%</b>
17-24	9.5%	-	4.8%	4.8%	90.5%
25-34	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Robbery with Knife</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Gambling</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>
17-24	9.5%	4.8%	-	4.8%	90.5%
25-34	2.3%	-	2.3%	-	97.7%
35 & older	6.5%	3.2%	-	3.2%	93.5%
<b>Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
17-24	38.1%	19.0%	9.5%	9.5%	61.9%
25-34	15.9%	9.1%	4.5%	2.3%	84.1%
35 & older	19.4%	-	9.7%	9.7%	80.6%
<b>Drug Sales -- Other Drugs</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
17-24	42.9%	19.0%	-	23.8%	57.1%
25-34	29.5%	6.8%	4.5%	18.2%	70.5%
35 & older	32.3%	-	3.2%	29.0%	67.7%



*Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables*

**Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Hispanic TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
<b>Assault with No Weapon</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>
17-24	38.1%	4.8%	14.3%	19.0%	61.9%
25-34	20.5%	6.8%	4.5%	9.1%	79.5%
35 & older	22.6%	-	3.2%	19.4%	77.4%
<b>Threat with Knife</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
17-24	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
25-34	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
35 & older	9.7%	-	-	9.7%	90.3%
<b>Threat with Gun</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
17-24	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
25-34	4.5%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Cutting Someone With Knife</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>
17-24	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
25-34	4.5%	-	-	4.5%	95.5%
35 & older	6.5%	-	-	6.5%	93.5%
<b>Shooting at Someone</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
17-24	14.3%	-	4.8%	9.5%	85.7%
25-34	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Carrying Gun on Person</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>
17-24	38.1%	-	4.8%	33.3%	61.9%
25-34	15.9%	6.8%	4.5%	4.5%	84.1%
35 & older	12.9%	-	-	12.9%	87.1%
<b>Serious Injury or Murder</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
17-24	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
25-34	11.4%	-	9.1%	2.3%	88.6%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Sexual Assault or Rape</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.0%</b>
17-24	4.8%	-	4.8%	-	95.2%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Prostitution</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
17-24	4.8%	-	4.8%	-	95.2%
25-34	11.4%	4.5%	-	6.8%	88.6%
35 & older	6.5%	3.2%	3.2%	-	93.5%
<b>Procuring</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
17-24	14.3%	4.8%	9.5%	-	85.7%
25-34	2.3%	2.3%	-	-	97.7%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>
17-24	33.3%	-	14.3%	19.0%	66.7%
25-34	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
35 & older	6.5%	-	-	6.5%	93.5%
<b>Stealing From Employer</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
17-24	9.5%	4.8%	-	4.8%	90.5%
25-34	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
35 & older	3.2%	-	-	3.2%	96.8%
<b>Other Crime Not Mentioned</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
17-24	4.8%	-	4.8%	-	95.2%
25-34	6.8%	-	-	6.8%	93.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%

- Less than .5 percent

\* Month before incarceration

